

20
GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE

REVIEW

—OF THE—

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880,

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.



"Above all let the promoters of new enterprises study political economy, and learn the meaning of the word savings; they will then know that savings are the excess of goods made above goods consumed, and that it is this excess alone which can, without impoverishment and consequent trouble to the money market, be applied to new undertakings. On the perception of this law, and obedience to what it prescribes, depends the prevention of panics and crises."—BONAMY PRICE.

TORONTO, 1881.

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS, AND
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AMERICAN DUCKS, DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

OUR LEAF.

SAMSON,

KENNEDY

& GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily, and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain-head of Supply.

**This Season we will offer one of the LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTED STOCKS of**

**AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH AND
ENGLISH PRODUCTS**

OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA.

The Spring business is fairly commenced, and already February, 1881, promises to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February, 1880.

Travellers' orders are coming in freely, and almost every English mail takes home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

[PLEASE TURN OVER].

OUR LEAF.

SAMSON,

KENNEDY

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One of our Largest Departments, and receives our unremitting attention.

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Our Stock is REPLETE and FRESH.

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Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, &c.

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This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recent novelties.

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Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

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1881.

THOMAS DA LAMATH JR

REVIEW

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR THE

THOMAS DA LAMATH JR



PREFACE.

We present to the public in this convenient shape a review of the several departments of trade carried on in this city during 1880. It is now some years since the last review was published, and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly, we think it necessary to keep pace with them. We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years, in the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in ; but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible. To accomplish this we have visited the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade, and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before. We give in as concise a form as possible the prominent features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary. Every city of importance has its trade review, published in most instances by its Board of Trade, which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression. As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels into which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1880 is estimated at \$31,250,000 ; Produce, \$28,604,000 ; Manufactures, \$10,000,000. Total trade of city in first hands, \$69,854,000.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many doors in the preceding years. The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting, loaning on insufficient security, and sometimes on no security at all, have been remembered, and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis, many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undeniable security rather than to incur risks.

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world. The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July, 1881, has occupied the attention of bankers. This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than \$5, and makes all their issue a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency, is on the whole satisfactory, although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorizing an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a slender coin basis is of considerable importance, and has caused much criticism. The revival of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression. Realizations on this class of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated. The good harvest of 1879, coupled with the bountiful one of 1880, has produced beneficial results. Farmers have met their store-bills promptly, and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his note. Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule.

The business of the banks is steadily increasing, and their present condition is highly satisfactory to stockholders. The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known, and is now \$27,328,358. The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They, however, show a decrease as compared with 1878, owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year, being \$92,237,727 against \$79,392,957; and this, too, when interest is lower. While this may be accepted as an improved condition of the people, it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find profitable employment for the large sums of capital

offering for investment. If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries. A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been had. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks in foreign countries" is placed at \$27,041,608, against \$19,313,000 in December, 1879, and \$5,800,000 in December, 1878. The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare. The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants Bank, and Canadian Bank of Commerce called in loans amounting to several millions of dollars. The Bill, however, having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result \$5,000,000 more have gone there since April. The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff, and as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of one per cent. per diem was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks cannot, according to the State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home. This, however, induced a safer business being done, and brought a desirable class of customers. The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years:—

	DEC. 1880.	DEC. 1879.	DEC. 1878.
Capital authorized	\$ 66,766,666	\$ 67,266,666	\$ 72,766,666
Capital paid up.....	59,819,603	60,351,505	64,257,010
Circulation.....	27,328,358	22,252,761	21,455,641
Deposits	92,237,727	79,392,957	72,019,817
Loans and Discounts.....	122,540,375	112,730,351	134,297,485
Specie.....	5,965,270	6,809,029	5,623,005
Dominion Notes.....	10,520,302	9,136,439	8,098,205

RATE OF INTEREST.

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments. The depression in business during previous years had been great, and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money, which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent., subject to notice, while 5 per cent. used to be the common rate. Call loans, which have largely superseded time loans, are now to be had at 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and time loans at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years. Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before, and at prices which yield the investor only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years. Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security, and have determined to make none but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET.

BANKS.

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advance in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were, as a rule, made the first few months, and the highest prices were reached in November and December. The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the list were large, and realizations of "bulls" have even exceeded expectations. The movement was greatest the latter part of the year, and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement, the only check being in April, caused by the introduction into the Albany Legislature of the Bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York, and holders offered their stock freely, the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored, however, and the advance continued.

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year. The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 5 to 6 per cent., and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 5½ per cent. in these securities, and as indications point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising if higher prices should follow. As compared with the lowest prices of the year, the highest prices show a gain of 38 per cent. for Bank of Montreal, 36½ for Federal, 36 for Merchants, 33½ for Ontario, 32½ for Standard, 32 for Molsons, 31 for Commerce, 27 for Dominion, 26 for Imperial, and 23½ for Toronto.

The following table shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year:

	January.	December.
Montreal	\$16,320,000	\$20,160,000
Toronto	2,410,000	2,840,000
Ontario	2,100,000	3,000,000
Merchants	4,652,000	6,128,000
Commerce	6,870,000	8,850,000
Dominion	1,123,000	1,387,000
Hamilton	1,000,000	1,170,000
Standard	375,000	535,000
Federal	1,100,000	1,370,000
Imperial	960,000	1,200,000
Molsons	1,520,000	2,140,000
Totals	\$38,430,000	\$49,380,000

	January.	December.
Canada Permanent.....	\$ 3,540,600	\$ 4,000,000
Freehold.....	1,530,000	1,950,000
Western Canada.....	1,530,000	1,675,000
Union.....	640,000	710,000
Canada Landed.....	1,950,000	2,115,000
Building and Loan.....	600,000	712,000
Imperial Savings.....	640,000	714,000
Farmers' Loan.....	1,150,000	1,270,000
London and Canadian.....	5,240,000	6,000,000
Dominion Savings.....	968,000	992,000
Ontario Savings.....	1,280,000	1,330,000
Hamilton Provident.....	1,120,000	1,250,000
British America.....	585,000	785,000
Western Assurance.....	1,224,000	1,800,000
Dominion Telegraph.....	630,000	920,000
Montreal Telegraph.....	1,800,000	2,740,000
Totals.....	\$24,427,000	\$28,963,000
Totals, banks.....	38,430,000	49,380,000
	\$62,857,000	\$78,343,000
Increase in value during year.....		\$15,486,000

LOAN COMPANIES.

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year. A larger amount of foreign capital than usual has been brought into the country by mortgage companies. With an increased accumulation of capital offering for investment from all quarters, rates could not be maintained, and the farmer came in for his share of benefit. The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy, have come out unscathed, and show good statements. The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance. With the exception of Building and Loan, prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year, and at their highest in December. The stock mentioned has been remarkably firm the past four months, and touched 99½, the highest figure, in November. Canada Permanent advanced 23 per cent. during the year; Freehold, 10½; Western Canada, 14; Union, 14½; Canada Landed Credit Co., 11½; Imperial Savings, 14½; Farmers' Loan, 14½; London and Canadian, 22½; Dominion Savings and Ontario Savings, 5; Hamilton Provident, 12½; National Investment, 3, and People's, 8. People's was added to the list in September, and Manitoba and North-West Investment Co. in December.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased business. Of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been on the former. The disasters at sea have been unusually large, and income from that source is small. The British America is the oldest company, it being incorporated in 1833; and ever since the new management in 1873, there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company

pays a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and has a capital of \$500,000, which is all paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January, when it was at 116½, until the end of the year, when it sold at 157½, a gain of 40¾ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of \$800,000, pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851, and transacted a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 153 in January, and sold up to 228 in November, an increase of 75 per cent. The closing price of the year was a little off, at 210 ex-dividend. Confederation Life still retains its popularity, and after selling at 142 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity, having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 208 bid on January 5th, 1880, and closed at 316 bid on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

There is probably nothing that is a better index to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wire is used freely, commercial men considering the extra expense trifling as compared to despatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company, the oldest and best patronized, has been taxed to its utmost, and in fact has suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with increased requirement. They have now a total of 1,619 offices in the Dominion, 855 of which are in Ontario. The business during November was the largest ever done at the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by this line during 1880 was 2,122,101, against 1,724,030 in 1879, an increase of 398,071. Their last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year, it being quoted in January at 87½, and in December at 139, an advance of 51½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year, however, it declined several points, and closed the year at 133. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the management are extending to meet the wants of growing trade. The line is leased to the American Union Telegraph Company, who are about laying two transatlantic cables. The Dominion has 500 offices, a paid up capital of \$1,000,000, and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year, but in November it was active, and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was in March, when it sold at 62; and the highest in November, 95—a gain of 33.

CONSUMERS' GAS.

In a financial point of view, with which we have only to deal, the above-named company has been successful the past year. The num-

ber of consumers on their books is 4,100, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps, including those of Yorkville. As all citizens should know by this time, they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is \$30,000. In addition to this they use 4,000 tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam, and 1,000 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 16,000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal, there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use, also, a large amount of capital is spent in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is \$800,000, and they pay a limited dividend of 10 per cent. in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was much depressed on account of the electric light scare, and it sold down to 128 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 155½ was reached. During December there was a reaction, and the stock closed at 145.

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade, and the restoration of confidence, has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales at the Board in the beginning of the year, but none for some months. City 6's sold at 103 and 104½ in January, and 103¾ in February; and Dominion 5's at 101 in February. The demand was steady, but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1880 and 1881:

	Jan. 1880.	Jan. 1881.
Dominion, 5 per cent.....	100½	104
County Ontario, 6 per cent.....	102	108
Township Ontario, 6 per cent.....	99	106
City of Toronto, 6 per cent.....	103	110

BANK STOCKS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Ontario, Merchants', and Commerce:

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Hamilton		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
1879.																				
January	139½	125	118½	110	67½	56	80½	72½	102	95½	110½	110	...	...	73	73	99½	98	98	97
February	137½	128½	119½	111½	64	55½	80½	76½	102½	100	110½	110	...	...	73	73	99½	98	98	98
March	140½	132	118	114	63	58	82½	76½	104	99½	111	110	...	...	70	70	99	99	99	97
April	142½	135½	113	110	68	62	86½	81	104½	104	111	110	...	...	70	70	99	99	97	97
May	142	134	110½	107½	67½	59½	82½	77	106½	103	109	108½	...	...	70	70	99	99	97	97
June	136½	133½	107½	106½	62	61½	76½	75½	107	102½	109½	109½	...	...	68	68	97½	96½	96½	94½
July	137½	133½	111	110	63½	61	76½	72½	108½	105½	110	109½	...	...	68	68	97½	97½	97½	92½
August	136½	125½	112½	109½	63	55½	76½	71	110½	110½	110½	110½	...	...	67½	67½	97½	97	97	93½
September	133½	128	114	112½	57	55½	81	77½	113½	112½	115	115	100	100	67	67	102½	102½	102½	98
October	144½	131½	120	112½	75	68	89½	81½	119	112½	117	116½	101	101	74	71	105	102	100	98
November	150	141½	123½	116½	75½	69	96	86	120½	117	117	116½	101	101	74	71	105	102	100	98
December	145½	132	122	116	73	69½	91½	82	120	112	116	114	...	...	73½	71	101½	100½	99½	99½
1880.																				
January	138½	136½	122½	121½	71½	70	88½	84	115	113½	116½	116	...	...	74	73	101½	100½	96	95½
February	139	136½	126	122	71½	70½	93½	88	118	114½	120	116½	...	...	75	74	102½	102	96	95½
March	142½	138½	126	124	78	71½	95½	92½	119½	117½	125	123	101½	101½	85	83½	105½	103	97½	96½
April	144½	134½	130	125	81	78	98	95½	121	118½	...	...	103	102½	83	81½	107	105½	99	99
May	138½	130½	129	126	80½	77½	96½	93½	123	120½	122	122	101½	101½	84	82	108	107	99½	99½
June	138	135½	128	125½	78½	73½	94½	92½	121*	122½	127	125½	102	100	...	...	112½	107	101½	100½
July	143½	138½	130	128	84½	76½	99½	95	123½	120½	129	127	...	...	84½	84	114½	114	104½	*99
August	155	143½	137	132	89	84	106½	100	132	124	134½	129½	105	104	94½	90	121½	115	108½	105
September	155	151½	136	134½	87½	85	105½	103½	130	127	134	133	104½	104	94½	92	122½	121½	107½	107
October	155½	150½	136	134	96	85	111	105	134	127½	131*	*131	105	105	95	93½	125	121½	107½	106
November	164½	155½	144	136	103½	96½	120	111	144½	134	140	131½	107	107	105½	95	132	*127	121½	107½
December	168½	162	144½	138	100½	95½	118	114	142	*135	143	141	116½	107	105	102	137	133	121	116

* Ex-dividend. + Fully paid up stock.

LOAN COMPANIES.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years:—

	Canada Permanent.		Freehold.		Western Canada.	Union.	Canada Landed.	Building and Loan.	Imperial Savings.	Farmers' Loan.	London and Can.	Dominion Savings.
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
1879.												
January.....	174	173½	...	...	145½	145	125	125	111½	107	131½	127½
February.....	173	173	...	...	146½	145	130	124½	109	104	136	135½
March.....	172½	172½	...	...	145½	145	138½	130	104	101½	124	123
April.....	173½	173½	145	145	145½	144½	135½	129½	101½	106½	126	126
May.....	174	174	...	...	145½	144½	...	...	103½	106½	...	...
June.....	171	171	...	...	144½	144½	...	...	104½	106	...	...
July.....	172	171	141	141	141	141	...	...	103½	106	...	...
August.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	130½	124½	101	100½	125½	120
September.....	175	175	142½	142½	148½	148½	125	125	100½	103½	123	120
October.....	...	...	144	144	152½	152	130½	129½	99	109	127½	...
November.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	136½	134	104½	110	128½	123
December.....	182½	182½	...	...	...	...	...	95½	110	...	...	125½
1880.												
January.....	177	177	...	...	...	...	128½	134	89½	106	131½	131
February.....	180	180	...	...	...	...	132½	129	83	108	133½	133
March.....	185½	185½	152	152	153	153	130½	136½	79	112	134	127½
April.....	187½	187½	154½	154½	153½	153½	132½	136	75½	112	134	132
May.....	186	186	...	...	156	155	132½	134	72	111½	134	132
June.....	184	184	155½	155½	...	...	132½	133	75	112½	133½	133½
July.....	185½	185½	...	...	...	...	132½	135	88	114	133½	133½
August.....	189	185½	156½	156½	...	...	*130	136½	83½	120	134	119
September.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	137½	89½	123	149	142
October.....	193	192½	162½	162½	163	162	136½	92½	93½	119½	150	145
November.....	196	193	*158	*158	...	...	...	96	96	123½	150	147½
December.....	200	197	...	...	167	165	143	141	99	119½	150	148

LOAN COMPANIES, INSURANCE, TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS' GAS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of the undermentioned Stocks were made each month of the past two years:

	Ontario Savings.		Hamilton Prov.		National Invest.		British America.		Western Assurance.		Consumers' Gas.		Montreal Telegraph.		Dominion Telegraph.	
	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
1879.																
January.....	...	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	149½	149	...	...	107½	96	...	...
February.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	110½	110½	151	149½	111	111	106½	98	58	58
March.....	...	...	...	...	102	101½	...	...	150	149	...	...	106½	100	65	64½
April.....	...	...	...	...	101½	101½	111	111	150½	149	126	126	106	103	...	...
May.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	105	102	...	...
June.....	...	...	...	...	103	103	112	111½	154	154	...	...	102½	*85½	75½	60
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148½	148	...	...	93½	88	...	...
August.....	...	...	112½	112½	...	...	108	108	149	147	...	...	90	87	...	...
September.....	...	...	...	...	103½	103½	109	109	...	...	...	...	94	90	...	...
October.....	...	...	...	...	103½	103	114	114	155	155	...	...	92	81	63½	63½
November.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	122½	120	160	160	136	136	94½	88	68	65½
December.....	132	131	...	...	104	101½	...	...	160½	159	125	125	100	93½	65	65
1880.																
January.....	...	...	112½	112½	...	...	120	116½	153	153	...	...	93½	87½	63	63
February.....	128½	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	160½	...	...	95½	90½	...	...
March.....	129	129	...	...	...	...	128	128	163½	163½	131	131	94½	90½	67	62
April.....	129	129	...	...	...	...	130	129½	166	166	128	128	97	93½	...	...
May.....	...	...	...	...	105½	105½	129½	129½	166½	165	129½	129½	96½	93½	...	...
June.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	130	...	...	132½	130	100½	93½	...	...
July.....	126	126	...	...	105	105	...	...	191	188	135	132	111½	101½	67	63½
August.....	129½	129½	120½	120½	...	...	...	...	189½	188	141½	141½	130	111½	75	70
September.....	129½	129½	122½	122½	...	...	152	144	193	190½	146½	146½	135½	131½	73½	73
October.....	130	130	124	123	...	...	150	145	201	196½	*145	*140	134	127½	76	71
November.....	133	131½	125	124	107	107	156	152	228	208	155½	146	139	132	95	76
December.....	...	...	125	125	108	108	157½	156½	227	*210	153	145	137½	132	92	87

OTHER SALES IN 1880.—Huron and Erie sold at 148 in November; Anglo-Canadian. Mortgage at 112½ in September; People's at 102 in September, 103½ in October, 106 in November, and 107 and 110 in December; Confederation Life at 142 in March, 170 in November, and 200 in December; London Loan at 112 in December. No sales reported in Canadian Savings. * Ex-dividend.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS.

(Including Sales made in Montreal.)

	1880.		1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	168½	130¾	150	125	173	136½	183½	153½	196½	181½	195½	179½
Toronto	144½	121½	23½	106½	140½	117½	176½	140	199	175	199½	177½
Ontario	103½	70	75½	55½	97½	66	105½	96½	108½	101	113½	101
Merchants'	120	84	96	71	99	77	90	65	99½	89½	118½	90½
Commerce	144½	113½	120¾	95½	119	100½	122½	113	127½	118	187½	118
Dominion	143	116	117	108½	..	121	126	113	130	116	120	111
Hamilton	+116	100	101	100	98	..	100	97	97½	..	95	90
Standard	105½	73	74	67	..	..	102½	100	..	..	95	..
Federal	137	100½	105	96	104½	100¾	..	..	101½	98	95	92
Imperial	121½	95½	100	92½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molsons	108	76	84	58½	101	80	113	102	111½	106½	117½	101
*Consolidated	..	..	57½	2½	81	57	95½	77	103	98	108½	98
Montreal Telegraph	139	87½	107½	81	124	106½	123½	104	179	125	194	132½
Dominion Telegraph	95	62	75½	58	85	74½	91	80	98	80	109½	90½

	1874.		1873.		1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	199½	181	194	174½	269	177	292	222	231	154	168	139
Toronto	205½	185	212½	182	220	193	205	156	158	125	128	117
Ontario	113½	105	107	100	115	96	124	108	109	98	102	95
Merchants'	124	109½	119½	107½	137	106	148	116	120	105	111	104
Commerce	138	120	128½	116½	139	114	150	117	122	108	111	101
Dominion	116	103	107	104	112	105	111	102	..	..	..	..
Hamilton	97½	..	95	..	100	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molsons	117½	108	114½	105½	116	109	128	109	110	95	113	101
*City Bank	108½	91½	95	82½	90	72	103	80	92	86	104	89
Montreal Telegraph	205½	174½	222	182½	224	180	230	170	240	140	140	134
Dominion Telegraph	107½	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* City Bank, and Consolidated Bank from 1876. + Fully paid-up Stock.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1879.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Cash Income.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Gross Amount of said Policies.	Net Amount at Risk at Date.	Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year.	Net Amount paid for Losses.	General Expenses.	Reserve of Unearned Premiums (F. I. & O.) and Liability under other Branches.	Excess of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital Stk.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	d Reverse.	Surplus (if any) of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
*British America.....	885,700 49	166,401	21,064,527	19,845,942	106,932	101,804	244,443 83	449,709 96	e389,397 61	e103,679 17	e103,679 17	189,307 61
Canada Fire.....	150,982 89	141,378	12,443,690	10,592,590	101,684	102,582	42,018 26	74,288 16	e 6,380 57	e4,238 58	e4,238 58	
Citizens'.....	95,499 92	89,718	10,679,765	9,143,473	75,668	71,197	39,302 97	354,246 81	e67,645 27	e5,999 74	e5,999 74	
Dominion.....	70,477 39	66,357	7,628,595	4,901,899	40,341	34,024	21,402 36	33,591 27	e45,608 76	e15,050 68	e15,050 68	
London Mutual Fire.....	97,715 08	86,031	13,302,496	37,445,541	86,880	85,031	26,199 15	218,741 25	e38,390 00	e13,515 49	e13,515 49	38,390 00
National Fire.....												
Ottawa Agricultural.....												
Quebec.....	86,012 47	60,600	6,825,942	7,340,412	27,111	23,911	11,583 58	38,253 17	e338,922 31	e18,381 16	e18,381 16	3,922 31
*Royal Canadian.....	490,906 85	116,754	15,391,254	14,086,075	63,173	54,597	393,100 55	96,259 08	e336,875 93	e394,192 67	e394,192 67	36,875 93
Sovereign.....	69,437 52	63,695	6,889,267	21,579,813	68,732	68,777	31,963 32	94,343 00	e23,581 15	e21,302 64	e21,302 64	
*Western.....	921,667 39	268,935	25,571,686	28,769,551	143,196	131,328	241,813 01	464,797 43	e761,678 44	e119,879 65	e119,879 65	361,678 44
Commercial Union.....	190,264 14	190,264	21,388,500	17,435,959	141,908	129,527	38,438 47	91,206 16	e10,874 75	e27,068 44	e27,068 44	
Guardian.....	50,263 43	50,253	6,451,398	7,060,148	41,255	40,061	9,533 71	33,926 11	e59,417 57	e7,085 57	e7,085 57	
Imperial.....	149,449 15	149,449	15,440,131	14,698,226	89,080	82,762	28,869 73	81,801 24	e24,522 23	e43,375 10	e43,375 10	
Lancashire.....	161,064 13	161,064	15,724,505	14,645,902	108,032	90,180	36,099 73	89,679 38	e74,755 02	e46,382 74	e46,382 74	
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	157,617 36	157,617	19,576,874	21,990,100	84,311	78,429	39,411 02	102,566 35	e778,456 26	e82,281 48	e82,281 48	
London Assurance.....	51,094 56	51,095	6,902,556	6,441,650	43,686	44,827	8,887 85	33,896 76	e109,273 86	e7,353 32	e7,353 32	
North British.....	262,508 19	262,508	32,101,616	26,166,172	152,068	169,805	60,414 90	146,690 16	e69,231 44	e69,231 44	e69,231 44	
Northern.....	68,628 37	68,628	8,927,204	8,280,145	44,061	46,434	14,576 12	43,492 59	e66,396 88	e14,057 07	e14,057 07	
Phoenix of London.....	150,897 70	150,898	16,066,026	15,401,274	120,831	147,524	32,852 50	79,264 09	e11,275 37	e22,986 37	e22,986 37	
Queen.....	182,041 56	182,042	17,155,211	15,855,355	113,394	115,064	40,576 39	98,643 59	e 557 20	e33,922 74	e33,922 74	
Royal.....	343,317 44	343,317	36,700,287	38,930,997	240,694	237,268	73,173 58	204,650 32	e1,041 70	e50,397 16	e50,397 16	
Scottish Commercial.....	80,516 15	80,516	9,486,558	9,334,575	55,564	46,439	23,335 61	49,090 86	e65,421 87	e17,408 81	e17,408 81	
Scottish Imperial.....	51,503 29	51,503	7,210,429	6,647,841	52,577	47,545	11,512 31	32,874 66	e70,366 52	e523 79	e523 79	
Edna.....	110,538 26	110,533	12,076,730	7,225,130	96,589	87,139	15,527 43	40,206 64	e75,030 19	e10,321 53	e10,321 53	
Agricultural of Watertown.....	89,778 75	89,779	2,725,367	24,141,924	40,685	34,925	14,341 61	48,112 64	e67,795 63	e43,484 92	e43,484 92	
Hartford.....	90,183 75	90,183	7,842,109	7,216,103	47,077	55,215	10,835 76	46,102 22	e45,402 83	e17,992 71	e17,992 71	
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	96,736 62	7,516	902,257	958,832	5,398	5,626	13,430 13	6,949 73	e78,523 30	e30,206 18	e30,206 18	

* Fire business in Canada only.

† Of this sum 179,648 is for re-insurance of all risks in the U.S.

† Re-insured Ottawa Agricultural business \$20,292,060, on the 1st April.

‡ Including reserve for guarantee \$4,077, and accident \$1,130.

Résumé of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto. 31st December, 1879.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Society, Toronto. 31st December, 1879.	Freehold Loan and Savings Society, Toronto. 30th April, 1879.
LIABILITIES.			
1 Capital Stock	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$690,0
2 Reserve Fund	900,000	390,000	234,024
3 Contingent Fund and unappropriated profits.	68,247	17,809	11,209
4 LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.	3,088,403	1,457,746	963,869
5 Deposits	1,080,354	983,035	590,321
6 Debentures payable in Canada.	53,200	.....	.....
7 do do Britain or elsewhere	2,268,460	759,443	411,233
8 Interest on Deposits and Debentures	174,390	45,946	19,958
9 LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	3,581,406	1,790,364	1,021,513
10 Total Liabilities—1879.	6,669,809	3,248,110	1,990,363
11 do —1877.	5,909,930	2,786,115	1,596,953
12 do —1875.	3,780,126	1,906,306	1,236,986
ASSETS.			
13 Mortgages or Loans secured on real estate.	6,345,590	2,930,655	1,894,887
14 do do do county or city securities. ....	.....	.....	.....
15 do do do t'p, town or village do. ....	.....	.....	.....
16 do do do to shareholders on the stock.	59,883	17,940	9,158
17 do otherwise secured .....	.....	.....	158
18 LOANS	6,405,473	2,948,596	1,904,204
19 Property owned—Real estate	99,878	10,509	11,797
20 do —Cash in Banks	163,875	212,499	46,776
21 PROPERTY OWNED.	264,336	290,514	86,179
22 Total Assets—1879.	6,669,809	3,248,110	1,900,38
MISCELLANEOUS.			
23 Date of Company's or Society's establishment.	March, 1855	March, 1863	May, 1859
24 Amount of stock subscribed.	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,050,400
25 do paid in upon such stock	2,000,000	1,000,000	690,080
26 do borrowed for the purpose of investment.	3,402,015	1,742,478	1,001,555
27 do invested and secured by mortgage deeds.	6,345,590	2,930,655	1,894,887
28 Dividends declared during the year—per cent.	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
29 do do do —amount	240,000	99,763	63,356
30 Amount loaned during the year	1,332,520	489,943	553,912
31 Amount received from borrowers during the year.	1,708,897	706,809	480,308
32 do do depositors do	492,226	426,751	300,900
33 do repaid to do do	511,523	410,644	281,251
34 Average rate of interest al- f- Debentures—per cent.	5·20 per cent	5·66 p. cent.	5 to 6 p. cent
35 lowed for money borrowed { Deposits—per cent.	5·85 per cent	5½ per cent.	5 to 6 p. cent
36 Mortgages upon which payment is being { No.	266	65	43
37 enforced. { Amount	270,000	181,652	115,878
38 Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	5,801,727	2,596,975	534,266
39 do do do at one stated period.	603,746	333,679	1,360,621
40 Present cash value of mortgages and other securities	6,405,473	3,035,436	1,900,383
41 Rate per cent. at which the future repayments are discounted to ascertain such present cash value.	Same rate as loan is made at.	Same rate as loan is made to pay.	Same rate as they bear.

Ontario, condensed from statements made to the Prov. Treasurer.

	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto. 20th February, 1890.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto. 31st December, 1879.	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, Toronto. 31st October, 1879.	The People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto. 31st December, 1879.	The Ontario Loan and Venture Co., London. 31st December, 1879.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co., London. 31st December, 1879.	Dominion Savings and Investment Soc., London. 31st December, 1879.
1	\$485,312	673,779	\$511,350	402,090	\$981,500	\$992,860	\$650,633
2	105,000	.....	46,599	19,000	168,000	260,000	86,000
3	1,600	.....	5,828	2,121	7,409	3,156	5,081
4	615,103	698,938	536,860	431,800	1,206,523	1,305,333	781,800
5	388,353	272,060	256,748	108,257	305,537	930,839	548,497
6	.....	26,200	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
7	60,106	162,060	.....	.....	1,132,716	43,135	108,283
8	.....	.....	5,345	.....	16,387	.....	10,211
9	457,459	467,054	262,094	108,257	1,466,642	1,023,974	666,992
10	1,072,563	1,165,993	848,955	540,058	2,673,165	2,329,308	1,448,792
11	765,499	1,164,927	628,659	365,966	1,893,595	2,109,473	1,098,061
12	564,767	804,486	473,600	92,341	1,104,752	1,315,211	598,605
13	874,983	924,095	801,646	509,007	2,460,769	2,147,327	1,869,202
14	.....	10,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	716	.....	.....	10,648	.....	.....
16	37,836	9,768	17,977	.....	.....	1,118	1,050
17	.....	.....	.....	13,247	.....	.....	.....
18	912,769	945,006	819,623	522,254	2,471,417	2,148,445	1,370,252
19	53,630	183,934	.....	9,400	41,446	46,354	1,813
20	103,577	27,495	27,744	7,468	159,583	131,201	76,726
21	159,794	220,986	29,331	17,804	201,747	180,862	78,540
22	1,072,563	1,165,993	848,955	540,058	2,673,165	2,329,308	1,448,792
23	March, 1865	March, 1870	Oct., 1871	March, 1875	Oct., 1870	1864	April, 1872
24	500,000	750,000	556,750	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000
25	.....	738,214	511,350	402,090	981,500	992,860	659,035
26	457,459	460,320	.....	108,257	1,438,254	1,023,974	656,780
27	874,983	1,028,845	.....	509,007	2,460,769	2,174,681	1,371,015
28	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
29	45,972	54,665	40,082	26,713	98,021	98,141	65,160
30	212,584	98,696	140,495	135,345	543,519	530,709	206,063
31	255,168	204,904	140,530	112,198	794,753	684,822	297,303
32	417,071	526,031	336,643	197,914	477,168	942,112	892,801
33	352,956	577,693	259,337	176,186	598,313	960,889	831,694
34	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	.....	.....	5 to 6 p. cent.	5½ per cent.	5 to 6 p. cent.
35	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	.....	.....	5 & 6 p. cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.
36	12	51	10	12	142	75	94
37	20,000	88,293	9,160	23,192	333,711	181,127	204,078
38	600,000	943,785	713,465	372,321	2,099,247	900,235	1,060,933
39	276,000	85,060	88,181	136,685	358,526	1,248,200	311,135
40	1,350,000	1,935,140	819,623	540,058	2,471,417	2,175,799	1,372,068
41	Same rate as they bear.	Same rate as they yield.	Same rate as they bear.	8 to 10 p. ct.	8 to 10 p. c.	8 to 10 p. c.	Same rate as loan is made at.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

1881.*

HENRY PELLATT, *President.*WILLIAM HOPE, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE :

H. R. Forbes, W. J. Baines, C. S. Gzowski, Jr.

MEMBERS :

William Alexander,	W. G. Cassels,	William Hope,
Robert Beaty,	W. Gibson Cassels,	W. Kersteman, Jr.,
James Browne,	Robert Cochran,	Herbert Mortimer,
Philip Browne,	H. R. Forbes,	Edmund B. Osler,
Ewing Buchan,	C. S. Gzowski, Jr.,	Henry Pellatt,
W. J. Baines,	H. L. Hime,	R. H. Temple.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879, and the increase of traffic :—

	1880.	1879.	Increase.
Grand Trunk.....	\$10,462,187	\$8,772,214	\$1,689,973
Great Western.....	5,204,288	4,510,867	693,421
Canada Southern.....	3,750,000	3,010,000	740,000
Northern and North-Western.....	1,220,837	1,021,327	199,510
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....	312,220	302,218	10,002
Toronto and Nipissing.....	199,898	181,668	18,230
*Credit Valley.....	134,910	.....	.....
Midland Railway.....	836,154	258,399	77,753
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay.....	90,298	72,398	17,900

* In operation part of the year only.

HOPE & TEMPLE,

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE,

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

J. HOPE.
L. H. TEMPLE.

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting this market,
or letter orders, which will always receive
prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic **DRY GOODS.**

ALL THE LEADING COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS OF THE
DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK.

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces,

JAMES MCGILLIVRAY.

Office, 236 St. James St., Montreal.

Great Western Railway,

A. R. AULD.

Niagara District and Lake Shore,

S. M. STERLING.

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties.

R. W. PENTECOST.

Grand Trunk East,

J. E. SNIDER.

Northern Railway,

GEORGE McLEAN.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,
TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,
WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN
ENGLISH,
AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO. 17 FRONT ST. WEST,
Opposite Custom House. **TORONTO.**

DRY GOODS.

Intending purchasers would do well to
Examine our Stock before
placing their orders.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE
OF FRONT COVER.

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

28 and 30

Wellington Street, **TORONTO.**

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth, and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculation booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April, left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded, this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system, or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory, and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants.

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence, suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the "Queen City;" but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1880, Montrealers confined their efforts to their own and the Lower Provinces; and where three or four of their travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now. Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery, crockery and drug houses, are sufficient evidences of our increasing prosperity. The erection of new warehouses, and improvements and additions to old ones, within the past year, have been many; and our leading retail thoroughfare, King Street, will vie with any other in a city of the same size. The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to these that her citizens are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion, and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north, east and west, give country merchants doing business within a radius of one to two hundred miles, an opportunity of visiting our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty-four hours. The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period, without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number, are partly due to rail facilities.

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying. The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880, was as follows :

	1881.	1880.	Increase.
Real.....	\$44,648,150	\$42,300,933	\$2,347,217
Income.....	3,329,725	2,020,199	1,309,526
Personal.....	6,207,500	6,212,138	* 4,638
Total.....	\$54,185,375	\$50,533,270	\$3,652,105

The growth of population is a surer test of the city's progress, and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years :

1869.....	50,506	1875.....	71,693
1870.....	54,736	1876.....	67,386
1871.....	57,020	1877.....	70,867
1872.....	62,647	1878.....	73,813
1873.....	67,995	1879.....	75,110
1874.....	68,678	1880.....	76,934

In those twelve years the population of the city has increased 26,428, or 52 per cent. During the same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction, largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city, whose total population is, at a moderate estimate, 10,000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions, which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity.

* Decrease.

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880.

The following is a detailed statement of the number of failures that occurred in this city during the year, with liabilities and assets :

FIRST QUARTER.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
1 Auctioneer.....	\$ 18,750	\$ 1,270
4 Builders.....	173,889	100,370
4 Dry Goods dealers.....	81,379	27,277
1 Furniture dealer.....	1,237	113
5 Grocers.....	13,342	7,672
1 Hardware dealer.....	4,347	2,000
2 Hat dealers.....	6,408	2,256
4 Hotels and Liquor dealers.....	37,244	10,750
1 Lumber dealer.....	7,000	700
1 Photographer.....	9,500	9,300
1 Printer and Publisher.....	15,000	7,500
2 Shoe dealers.....	5,038	3,635
3 Miscellaneous.....	21,133	7,300
30	\$394,267	\$180,143

SECOND QUARTER.

2 Bakers.....	\$ 5,144	\$2,613
1 Dry Goods dealer.....	10,720	3,200
1 Grocer.....	2,500	650
1 Hat dealer.....	1,500	500
1 Hardware dealer.....	12,000	8,000
2 Shoe dealers.....	4,500	1,500
1 Tobacco dealer.....	6,000	.....
9	\$42,364	\$16,463

THIRD QUARTER.

1 Auctioneer.....	\$ 500	\$.....
1 Builder.....	2,900	3,500
1 Cigar and Tobacco dealer.....	1,500	420
1 Confectioner.....	350	100
1 Crockery dealer.....	1,500	500
1 Grocer.....	3,200	1,200
1 Hat dealer.....	1,120	400
2 Shoe dealers.....	1,270	400
1 Tailor.....	100	50
1 Tavern.....	3,150	.....
1 Undertaker.....	1,000	250
12	\$16,590	\$6,820

FOURTH QUARTER.

2 Builders.....	\$33,000	\$43,000
4 Dry Goods dealers.....	54,000	31,200
2 Grocers.....	21,500	18,500
1 Miscellaneous.....	8,000	4,000
9	\$116,500	\$96,700

RECAPITULATION.

2 Auctioneers.....	\$ 19,250	\$ 1,270	
2 Bakers.....	5,144	2,613	
7 Builders.....	209,789	146,870	
1 Confectioner.....	350	100	
1 Crockery dealer.....	1,500	500	
9 Dry Goods dealers.....	146,099	61,677	
1 Furniture dealer.....	1,237	113	
9 Grocers.....	40,542	28,022	
2 Hardware dealers.....	16,347	10,000	
4 Hat dealers.....	9,028	3,156	
5 Hotels and Liquor dealers.....	40,394	10,750	
1 Lumber dealer.....	7,000	700	
1 Photographer.....	9,500	9,300	
1 Printer and Publisher.....	15,000	7,500	
6 Shoe dealers.....	10,808	5,535	
1 Tailor.....	100	50	
2 Tobacco dealers.....	7,500	420	
1 Undertaker.....	1,000	250	
4 Miscellaneous.....	29,133	11,300	
60	Total.....	\$569,721	\$300,126

Total Failures in city—1880.....	60
“ “ “ 1879.....	131
“ “ “ 1878.....	110

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows :

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1880	907	\$7,947,063
1879	1902	29,347,937
1878	1615	23,152,262
1877	1890	25,510,157
1876	1728	25,517,991
1875	1968	28,843,967
1874	966	7,696,765
1873	994	12,334,191

DRY GOODS.

This branch of trade continues to grow steadily, and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year. Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year, and cotton goods were well sustained throughout. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during former years, and sales also increased in like proportion. These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating, and foreign goods will average four months. The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to this fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits, profits have been small. The field in Ontario is chiefly operated by Toronto houses. A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous, but in many sections they are now seldom seen. The growth of the staple dry goods business of this city has been steady, and the turnover is now large. Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 18 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some \$9,000,000, being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year. Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year, with liabilities at \$146,099, and assets at \$61,677. The largest was of an old established house, with \$50,000 liabilities and \$30,000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce this result. Manufacturers, who had been in receipt of large orders, became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks, as a rule, were comparatively small to begin with, and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand. Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow, on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During this month, however, there was considerable activity, and a large number of country merchants

arrived to give their personal attention to orders. On account of strikes in Great Britain, dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies. The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and much superior to those from the United States. The chief trade with the latter country was in sheetings, ducks, and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade. The demand in May was not as active as was expected, which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country, the open weather and high prices being the chief drawbacks. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to rid themselves of their large stocks of prints, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks. However, it was of short duration, and prices became firmer. The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade, and a number of houses began to cut prices to rid themselves of stocks of tweeds bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter. Prices would probably have declined more had not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the weaker firms and taken their stocks. The movement of tweeds was inactive during the early part of the season, buyers no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline as the result of lower prices for the raw material. Towards the close of the season manufacturers disposed of surplus stocks at a reduction.

Trade assumed a much more active appearance in the fall, based more or less on the good condition of the crops. The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up sales to a large amount. Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels, and merchants much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers. In many instances they were oversold. The demand for Ulster cloakings and velveteens was also very great during the fall, and prices were unusually firm. At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small, especially such lines as shirts, drawers, &c. The tone of the market has been generally healthy, there being little or no speculative movements observed. There has been a more general sorting up trade, and the seasons of activity and dulness have been less marked. This feature, no doubt, is owing to the easy access to the city by rail from different quarters, and to the more cautious policy of country purchasers. Our importers too, we are glad to learn, are making their purchases in Europe with more discretion than formerly. Taken altogether, this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years.

Leading wholesale dealers: John Macdonald & Co.; Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel; Hughes Bros.; Wyld, Bröck & Darling; A. R. McMaster & Bro.; W. J. McMaster, McClung & Co.; Ogilvy & Co.; Gordon, Mackay & Co.; G. B. Smith & Henderson; John Robertson, Son & Co.; Peter Ryan; Dobbie & Carrie; D. Arnott & Co.; Bryce, McMurrich & Co.; Hodgson & Boyd; Caldecott, Burton & Co.; Darling, Cockshutt & Co.

Leading retail dealers: R. Walker & Sons; W. A. Murray & Co. Thos. Thompson & Son; Thos. Woodhouse; A. B. Flint; James W. Gale; James M. Hamilton; J. C. Hurst; John Kay; Keown & McAllister; C. Page & Sons; Petley & Co.; Robert Simpson; T. Eaton & Co.; John Catto & Co.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880, and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Dec. 31, '80
Carpets, yds.....	229,767	\$ 30,408	\$ 23,734	\$171
COTTONS.				
Bleached, unbleached sheetings, yds....	1,770,306	137,065	138,459	6,554
Ginghams, plaids, etc., yds.	6,220	707	536	.....
Jeans, denims and drillings, yds.....	2,398,188	290,887	90,055	16,456
Wadding batts, unbleached, lbs.....	94,436	15,227	7,325	576
Wadding batts, dyed, lbs.....	5,833	1,372	1,172	.....
Knitting yarns, etc., dyed, lbs.....	43,811½	13,507	12,159	.....
Knitting yarns, not dyed, lbs.....	8,101	1,733	3,632	236
Seamless bags, lbs.....	9,518	1,896	1,550	543
Hosiery, shirts, etc.....	.....	98,284	80,637	542
Sewing threads.....	.....	27,334	12,965	2,084
Clothing and corsets.....	.....	54,482	68,708	875
Duck, for ship sails.....	.....	41,494	2,230	.....
Other cotton goods.....	.....	1,591,171	1,359,363	32,258
Crapes.....	.....	16,296	.....	.....
Linens, brown, duck, clothing, etc.....	.....	288,855	242,024	3,250
SILKS.				
Braids, laces.....	.....	57,222	8,418	.....
Dress goods.....	.....	259,286	159,661	.....
Parasols and umbrellas.....	.....	28,444	134	.....
Hosiery.....	.....	1,480	179	.....
Ready-made clothing.....	.....	7,146	4,707	.....
Ribbons.....	.....	141,848	65,305	.....
Sewing, lbs.....	3,763¾	20,496	22,858	.....
Shawls.....	1	9	2,687	.....
Manufactures of silks.....	.....	245,592	236,321	218
Velvets.....	.....	33,216	28,749	.....
WOOL.				
Blankets, lbs.....	90,455	23,687	5,708	1,043
Cassimeres, cloths, etc., lbs.....	1,012,877	760,660	316,705	7,024
Flannels, lbs.....	55,553	47,286	32,767	809
Hosiery, shirts, drawers, etc., lbs.....	43,024	71,858	57,300	265
Shawls, lbs.....	24,722	29,412	28,298	231
Yarn, knitting, etc., lbs.....	40,958	47,721	30,568	1,491
Dress goods, yds.....	4,283,505	644,937	252,492	16,214
Clothing, ready-made, lbs.....	103,760	99,976	108,650	189
Carpets, yds.....	459,613	248,167	114,459	10,103
Felt, for gloves, lbs.....	2,023	1,792	471	.....
Other wools.....	.....	110,728	521,344	2,670

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS,

MILLINERY, SILKS,

MANTLE TRIMMINGS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND LACES,

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,

FRINGES, CRAPES AND

MILLINERS' REQUISITES, &c.

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

58 AND 60 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

22 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

D. McCALL & CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS

Fancy Dry Goods

Wholesale Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods.

54 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

MILLINERY.

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery houses. The trade dates back many years, and Toronto has been considered the headquarters of the Dominion in this line for a dozen years. Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found ready sale among the best classes of society. The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North-West. Prices show considerable fluctuation from year to year, many lines having to be marked down, as the demand varies with the fashions. During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods.

The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, but trade was fairly distributed over a longer period during the past year. Taken altogether, there is quite an increase in the cash sales, and merchants experienced a profitable trade. The demand set in early at the beginning of the year, and kept right along up to midsummer. The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy. Collections, as in other branches of trade, were unusually good, and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to choose from were large and well assorted, and gave general satisfaction. The aggregate business is large for a city of the population of Toronto; it having amounted to \$1,500,000 last year. The trade in this line in Chicago, with its large population and thickly settled country round about, aggregates only a little over \$6,000,000.

Wholesale dealers: Paterson Bros.; McKinnon, Proctor & Co.; McCall & Co.; G. Goulding & Son; James Brayley & Co.; Alexander & Reid; Thomas May & Co.

CLOTHING.

The demand for ready-made clothing is increasing year by year. There are some large houses in the Dominion, and the merchant tailors' trade has been injured to a great extent by them. There are but two regular wholesale dealers in this city, but several dealers make specialties in certain lines of clothing, such as overalls, shirts, &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario, although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our retail firms is supplied for the most part from Hamilton. There is considerable competition with Montreal houses, and although profits have been narrowed down, the result of the year's business has been satisfactory. Our houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing. There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods, and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require. The manufacturing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam knives, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses.

There was an advance in prices during the winter of 1879-80, and values since that time have been pretty well sustained. Trade in the spring was brisk, after which there was a period of quietness. In the fall the demand was good for all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats, the demand for which was greater than the supply. In this business six months' credit is the rule, and during the past year there were few notes renewed, and no bad debts. The total turnover in this department of trade during 1880 was \$1,000,000, or about 20 per cent. over that of the previous year. Messrs. Livingston, Johnson & Co., and Thomas Lailey & Co., are the wholesale dealers of the city. Retail: P. Jamieson, Oak Hall, Petley & Co.

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading, business during the year just closed has been pronounced good. There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in millinery houses. Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods, buttons, corsets, girdles, brushes, toys, matches, notions, etc. We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased, and the business done in Toronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion. There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade, and they report an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in sales over 1879. The trade has been a profitable one, and but few bad debts have been incurred. Ontario is the best field for Toronto dealers, although some large sales have been made as far east as Montreal, and as far west as Winnipeg. There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business, but with the majority four months is the rule. During the fall there was considerable activity, and many country dealers took advantage of cash payments. The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to \$1,500,000.

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at this port during the years 1879 and 1880, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1880:

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
Alabaster, bronzes, &c., manuf. bone, horn, &c.....	13,725	16,857	\$ 91
Embroideries.....	20,107	1,355	470
Fans.....	9,507	4,354	2,517
Flowers, artificial.....	35,530	14,662	....
Feathers, ostrich, &c.....	116,531	56,207	....
Toys.....	26,558	4,430	....
All others.....	21,405	193,375	171
Millinery.....	4	58,844	....
Lace thread.....	....	23,602	....
Parasols and umbrellas.....	28,735	26,832	65

Fancy dry goods dealers: Tackaberry, Joselin & Co.; Clinton E.

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

 **SPRING TRADE** 

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock.

WE SHOW ALSO THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins, and Curtain Nets,

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

HEAD OF SCOTT STREET.

N.B.—Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY.

NOBBY

GOODS

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &c.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Bro.; James Staunton; Flett & Lowndes; Williams, Levian & Hamburger; J. F. Riepert; Dingman, Stickney & Co.

Fancy goods dealers: H. A. Nelson & Sons; Nerlich & Co.; W. H. Bleasdel & Co.; Carrier, Marshall & Co.; and Smith & Fudger.

Laces: White & Co.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The hat, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now attained to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For good samples and assortments this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence, travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to \$1,250,000, and the business is constantly extending.

The increase in the fur branch of the trade is particularly noticeable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of furs lately, and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders ahead the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion, particularly to Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point, the trade is destined to develop to immense proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in this business opens up a large market for raw skins, and collectors and trappers will now find Toronto the most satisfactory point to consign their furs.

Wholesale dealers: Gillespie, Mead & Co.; A. A. Allan & Co.; T. Christie; D. H. Bastedo & Co.; Briggs & Dunnet; James Lugsdin. W. & D. Dineen, retail.

IMPORTS.

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver, silk, felt, straw, &c.	\$350,254	\$271,568	\$5,303
Hats, caps, and bonnets of fur.....	14,869	114,225	.....
Hatters' plush.....	810	566	.....
Fur, manufactured.....	26,252	17,934	.....

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large; our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens, and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of the year with a degree of promptness never before known in the his-

tory of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended to prompt buyers, and discounted their bills. The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly. The failures are comparatively small, and no bad debts to speak of were contracted. The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty. There are several firms who do a business of about half a million, and one will exceed that considerably. The aggregate business during the past year amounted to \$6,000,000.

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads; the movement of grain was impeded, and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about. The dulness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous large orders were received from the North-West. The two staple articles are sugar and teas, and the movement in each has been large.

SUGARS.

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; they declined to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. in April and 8c. in June. In August an active trade was done and the prices were firm at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c., but the last three months of the year values were easier at $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the dark. In January granulated opened at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose to $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. in February, declined to $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. in June, rose to $10\frac{5}{8}$ c. in August, and declined to $10\frac{1}{8}$ c. at the close of the year. As will be noticed in the following table, our importations have materially fallen off the past year. The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The comparatively small duties on raw, and the additional advantages gained by refiners by importing direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article.

The Customs return, showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880.....	2,214,456	1876.....	16,370,170
1879.....	7,929,092	1875.....	10,421,922
1878.....	18,577,470	1874.....	9,025,205
1877.....	15,657,287	1873.....	9,434,536

TEAS.

The tea trade has been good the past year, and the movement larger than for some years. We have several houses who make this trade a specialty, and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades, and at times stocks were run pretty low. Prices have not fluctuated much, but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. Our importations during the year were the largest at this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Custom House returns, imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows:

	LBS.		LBS.
1880	2,752,623	1876	2,500,512
1879	2,232,246	1875	2,256,493
1878	2,004,082	1874	2,437,376
1877	2,292,128	1873	1,403,462

Wholesale dealers: Frank Smith & Co.; Smith & Keighley; Perkins, Ince & Co.; Wm. Ramsay & Co.; John Morison; W. J. Ramsay & Co.; Hill, McIntosh & Innes; John C. Fitch; Eby, Blain & Co.; Geo. Michie & Co.; Moore & Warren Bros.; Cramp, Torrances & Co.; James Lumbers; J. & F. G. Sinclair; Sloan, Jardine & Mason; Kinnear & Co.; J. Burns.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec. 31, 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Arrowroot and tapioca, lbs.....	56,467	\$ 2,895	\$ 1,740	\$ 807
Baking powder.....	.....	497	40	.....
Black Lead.....	.....	5,311	3,940	437
Blacking.....	.....	4,506	3,683	33
Candles, paraffine, wax, etc., lbs.....	11,392	1,737	995	.....
Chicory, dried, roasted, or green, lbs.....	2,502	292	243	62
Cocoanuts, No.....	32,785	1,042	965	.....
Cocoa paste, lbs.....	12,640	3,002	1,943	137
Coffee, green and roasted, lbs.....	270,939	39,592	40,632	22,324
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	149,281	167,738	23,327
Jellies.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Maccaroni, lbs.....	5,415	445	616	46
Molasses, galls.....	.....	5,578	3,449	398
Pickles and Sauces.....	.....	12,898	7,914	2,023
Sausage casings.....	.....	2,939	2,377	.....
Salt, in bulk, lbs.....	24,640	142	426	.....
Soap.....	.....	5,931	6,944	124
Spices, lbs.....	109,515	11,506	15,286	1,718
Starch, lbs.....	96,650	6,552	8,005	392
Sugar, above 14 d. s., lbs.....	770,327	37,315	73,865	5,623
Sugar, not above 14 d. s., lbs.....	680,308	30,337	309,791	19,200
Sugar, equal to No. 9.....	863,459	34,866	85,470	.....
Syrups, refined, glucose, etc., lbs.....	849,494	29,921	17,730	1,173
Tallow, lbs.....	.....	695	71	.....
Tea, black, lbs.....	532,288	136,702	157,757	52,919
Tea, green, lbs.....	1,565,096	401,803	355,549	108,289
Tobacco, cigars, snuffs, etc., lbs.....	13,760	20,136	42,848	2,204
Vinegar, galls.....	2,583	726	1,046	20
Biscuit, lbs.....	9,825	906	.....	.....
Fish, preserved in oil.....	.....	6,535	4,771	646
Rice, lbs.....	669,896	17,533	25,597	3,469
Ale, beer, etc., galls.....	9,818	1,763	4,780	2,375
Spirits, brandy, gin, rum and whiskey, galls.....	26,355	33,995	30,886	37,917
Spirits, wine and champagne, galls.....	32,097	40,015	31,562	29,637
Spirits, cordials, Cologne water, etc., galls.....	621	7,168	11,277	169

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years. Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion. Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the decline in many lines of merchandise, they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed the whole year, and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests, they would undoubtedly have fared badly. This city, from the central position it occupies in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion, offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of this trade is mostly due. Our railways branching out in seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial. The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice. In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided, and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller. The inducements offered purchasers of light hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in this city being large and well assorted. Prices also are as low as the lowest; and as many lines of goods come from the United States, they can be laid down here as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English shelf goods laid down here, as compared with Montreal, is insignificant. Our warehouses extend from street to street, and are within convenient distance of railway depots and wharves. There is an increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and a company is now being formed here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are kept is worthy of note, and the order and system adhered to in this particular by certain young houses in the trade is commendable. There are some five wholesale houses in the city, and we believe that another will be added shortly. The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent. more than those of the previous year, and for 1880 are estimated at \$3,000,000.

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries, and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets governed prices, and a number of establishments that had been closed for some time started up anew. The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in, thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing. When they did go out, sales were not made freely, and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall, and dealers were highly pleased with the promptness with which notes were met. The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years. Up till December business continued

good, and packers were kept on the jump. The demand for skates set in early, and the trade in these was of unusual dimensions. A number of houses were unable to supply the demand. During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices, and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year, however, there was little cause for grumbling, as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before. The following prices current at the first of each month in the year, will give a good idea as to the course of values :

	Nails.	Bar Iron.	Pig Iron.	Char. Tin.
January.....	\$3 25	\$2 25	\$28 00	\$8 00
February.....	3 75	2 75	31 00	10 00
March.....	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 50
April.....	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 00
May.....	3 75	2 75	24 00	9 50
June.....	3 75	2 65	22 00	8 50
July.....	3 50	2 25	20 00	7 25
August.....	3 35	2 25	20 00	7 25
September.....	3 15	2 25	21 00	7 25
October.....	2 80	2 10	21 00	6 50
November.....	2 75	1 95	21 00	6 25
December.....	2 75	1 95	22 00	6 25

Wholesale dealers : Wm. Thomson & Co.; Rice Lewis & Son ; M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.; H. S. Howland, Sons & Co.; A. & T. J. Darling & Co. Retail: P. Paterson & Son ; Aikenhead & Crombie ; J. Foster & Son ; Ross & Allen ; J. B. Ryan ; Hatch & Bro.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec. 31, 1880 :—

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Brass, tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufactured .....	....	\$36,682	\$32,692	\$1,566
Copper, tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufac ..	....	25,409	24,985	416
Gun and pistol cartridges, No.	1,242,770	3,864	4,181	....
Powder of all kinds—gunpowder blasting, etc., lbs.	16,791	3,335	5,484	5,011
IRON, MANUFACTURES OF.				
Agricultural implements.....	....	3,891	7,704	....
Anvils, cwt.....	97	660	1,214	....
Band and hoop, cwt.....	5,622	10,149	5,474	....
Bars, rolled, etc., cwt.....	46,506	66,387	50,268	....
Bedsteads, etc.....	....	317	228	....
Boiler plate, cwt.....	3,683	9,568	13,774	....
Bolts, washers, rivets, etc., cwt.....	2,796	15,867	12,213	....
Canada plates, cwt.....	4,108	12,533	6,199	....
Car wheels and axles, cwt.....	268	742	129	....
Castings.....	....	21,535	49,480	....
Cast-iron water pipe.....	....	11,481	6,671	....
Chain cables, cwt.....	2,326	8,114	3,106	....

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Cultivators, ploughs.....		\$ 923	\$ 56	....
Engines and boilers.....		675	27,150	\$12,000
Hardware, builders' etc.....		83,131	57,065	....
Tollware, tinned, etc.....		18,841	11,933	....
Locks, all kinds.....		8,104	8,730	....
Machines, sewing, No.....	5,455	70,995	53,432	....
Machines, all others.....		94,447	45,006	....
Malleable castings.....		5,289	2,149	....
Mill irons and cranks.....		1,932	388	....
Nails, Hungarian and cloak, lbs.....	3,926	302	271	....
Nails, points, spikes, etc., lbs.....	39,194	2,309	5,464	....
Nuts, lbs.....	29,987	1,363	1,021	....
Old and scrap, tons.....	19	829	213	....
Pig, tons.....	1,275	22,392	7,640	6,655
Rolled beams, scales, screw, fish plates, etc.....		13,450	9,716	....
Sheet iron, cwt.....	10,962	43,675	33,691	1,476
Skates, pairs.....	5,120	3,627	6,334	....
Stoves.....	223	1,536	1,058	....
Tacks, brads, etc.....		642	654	....
Tin plates, cwt.....	9,019	47,554	22,895	391
Tubing, cwt.....	19,241	58,036	26,226	1,980
Wire, etc.....		46,802	55,060	....
Iron and steel manufactures, cutlery, etc.....		65,058	66,872	1,264
Lead, manufactures of, pig, bars, etc.....		27,748	10,763	....
STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.				
Files and rasps.....		8,594	7,678	....
Muskets, rifles, etc.....		14,365	11,172	....
Knitting needles.....		17,657	7,235	....
Shovels, spades.....		3,158	4,706	....
Surgical instruments.....		2,666	2,932	....
Saws, scythes, axes.....		2,609	2,310	....
Tools, carpenters', etc.....		36,486	23,670	....
All others.....		20,734	42,830	....
Sand paper.....		3,696	2,569	....
Tin, manufactures of.....		38,660	42,568	513
Zinc, including manufactures, cwt.....	1,004	5,436	1,231	....
METAL.				
Babbit.....		1,415	1,901	....
Manufacture of.....		63,076	38,151	....
German silver.....		4,565	2,936	....
Stereotypes, etc.....		5,798	3,192	....

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879. In some quarters it is said that the trade in higher priced goods was better in 1880 than in 1879; others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade, and without respect to the operations of competition. The profits of the trade are said to have been cut pretty

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY,

18, 20 and 22 Front Street, Toronto.

Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

*SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, SPADES AND SHOVELS,
FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES, SNATHS,
ETC., ETC.*

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,

C. C. Ware, English and Canadian,

French and English China,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, KEROSENE, FIXTURES, &c.

AMERICAN GEM FRUIT JARS.

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

GEORGE HUTCHISON,

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M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Metals, Tin Plates, Chemicals, &c., &c.

58 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Lamp and Lamp Goods Department: No. 9 Jordan Street.

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SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,

No. 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

Consignments of Canadian productions to our Liverpool friends will have their special attention.

M. & L. S. B. & Co.

JOHN MORISON,
35 FRONT STR. EAST,
TORONTO,

Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

As these goods have been well bought, the Retail Trade would do well to inspect them before buying elsewhere. Special inducements to Cash and Prompt Paying buyers.

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THE Oldest and Most Reliable Agency on the Continent. With long experience and ample means, we are able to offer our Subscribers facilities far superior to any of our competitors.

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CHAS. E. THORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS,
EARTHENWARE.

LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

29 KING STREET WEST,

AND

22 & 24 MELINDA STREET,

TORONTO,

ONTARIO ENVELOPE FACTORY.

BARBER & ELLIS,

PROPRIETORS.

DEALERS IN PAPER

AND

General Stationery

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER BOXES,

AND ENVELOPES.

THE TRADE

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Nos. 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,

TORONTO.

fine in 1880, owing to competition, both in Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen, and prices had to be put at figures to meet it. The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879, and fewer bad debts are reported. Altogether the trade has been good, although somewhat cut up by competition, and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east. The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remuneration will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition. The estimated sales in this department of trade are placed at \$400,000, and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale : Wm. Thomson & Co.; Chas. E. Thorne & Co.; Gowans, Kent & Co.; Patton & Co. Retail : G. Harrison; John Edgar & Son.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond, Dec. 31st, 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Qu'nty.	Value.	Value.	
Earthenware, br'n, colored, white, granite, &c..	.....	\$61,354	\$61,358	\$4,084
China and porcelain.....	.....	39,382	26,760	1,288
Glass, manuf. of—including window.....	.....	140,290	132,469	2,951
Plate Glass, silv'd, sq. ft.....	19,435	4,727	1,958	.....
Plate Glass, not silv'd, sq. ft.....	33,135	12,545	19,171	.....

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turn-over being estimated at \$2,000,000 at this point. Owing to the weeding out of weak houses payments have been better met, though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage, "The best investment for money is to pay your debts." Profits show a constant tendency to diminution, and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with smaller margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year. The values are those at the beginning of each month :

MONTH.	Opium.	Quinine.	Iodide, Potash.	Glycerine No. 30.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	cts.
January.....	4 75	4 00	6 00	20
February.....	6 00	4 00	6 00	20
March.....	7 00	4 00	6 00	20
April.....	8 50	4 00	6 00	20
May.....	9 00	4 00	6 00	20
June.....	8 75	4 00	6 00	20
July.....	8 80	3 90	4 75	20
August.....	8 50	3 75	4 75	22
September.....	9 00	4 00	4 50	25
October.....	9 25	3 90	4 50	25
November.....	9 35	3 90	4 00	30
December.....	8 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low price of \$4.75, but under reports of damage to the growing crop by frost, a "syndicate" was formed to control the article. Their operations have been quite extensive, and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium. However, there have always been enough outside lots to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement.

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year, but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however, has been partially recovered in January.

Iodide Potash, depending on a combination of producers of Iodine, was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Peruvians were obliged to sell, or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances. Immediately a war of prices broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production. The article remains in this position, but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock, and then prices must advance.

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year, but has latterly advanced fully 50 per cent. The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of "adamantine" candles, largely used for domestic light, and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine. Crude glycerine is wasted largely in the manufacture of soap, as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source.

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance.

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year. Production has been small, but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity.

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of California was worked off. Prices then jumped 50 per cent., and at the close a further advance has been made.

Bromide of Potassium still maintains a large sale, and in the autumn was quite scarce, and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and unremunerative prices throughout the year.

Sulphur, Soda Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas, Sulphate Copper, and heavy chemicals generally, have remained pretty steady throughout the year.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumery form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto.

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer. Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils.—American are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamotte have been sold at advancing prices.

Linseed Oil commenced at 70c., sold down to 62c., and may now be quoted 66c. One of the four oil mills in the Dominion is located here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian oil, from being considered inferior, now outranks the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body. A great drawback to increased production is the very high rate charged on flaxseed by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway, being about three times as great as on lines where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city, and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Fine Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs, are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto.

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, and Oils: Elliot & Co.; Lyman Bros. & Co. Drugs: J. S. Evans & Co.; Lowden & Co.; E. B. Shuttleworth. Patent Medicines: Northrop & Lyman; T. Milburn & Co. Flavoring Extracts: J. F. Lyon & Co. Paints: Jas. Robertson & Co.; A. J. Somerville; E. Harris; Macdougall, Logie & Co.; Bronsden & Stewart; S. Percy & Co.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31, 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Acetic acid, gall.....	969	\$ 841	\$ 1,240	.....
Asphaltum, lbs.....	415	30	.....	.....
Sulphuric acid, lbs.....	539	41	251	.....
Other acids, lbs.....	5,531	2,257	53	.....
Collodion, lbs.....	556	570	193	.....

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Gelatine, lbs.	2,381	\$1,260	\$ 792	\$ 39
Glue, lbs.	49,230	6,507	8,092	.....
Glycerine, lbs.	22,654	2,747	2,858	.....
Gum-arabic ....	.....	.....	1,411	.....
Gums, opium, lbs.	618	3,374	1,394	.....
Liquorice and paste for manufac- turing purposes, lbs.	20,372	2,884	1,095	11
Magnesia, lbs.	847	133	79	....
Malt, extract of ....	.....	897	.....	.....
Milk food. ....	.....	364	.....	.....
Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, and bicarbonate of soda, lbs.	213,753	9,455	5,334	507
All others. ....	.....	85,260	9,189	239
Patent medicines ....	.....	21,307	20,402	32
Perfumery, tooth powder, etc. ....	.....	4,885	2,957	16
Oils, mineral, coal, kerosene, etc., galls.	66,214	11,399	10,523	.....
Oils, product of petroleum. galls.	31,583	5,985	9,169	.....
Oils, cod liver, neats-foot, and sperm, galls.	5,099	3,758	3,859	....
Oils, castor, galls.	11,862	6,277	6,408	.....
Oils, linseed, galls.	69,738	34,677	12,277	.....
Oils, essential, galls.	479	4,866	4,225	.....
Oils, all others, galls.	14,818	13,441	6,581	318
Paints and colors, ochres, dry, ground, etc. ....	.....	42,745	28,019	175
Sponges. ....	.....	4,857	2,566	.....
White and red lead, dry, lbs.	764,995	35,533	21,686	.....
Turpentine, galls.	41,748	14,566	11,584	.....
Varnish, galls.	5,320	10,928	12,696	.....
Wax. ....	.....	2,867	1,436	.....

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory during the past year. There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province, and notes have been met promptly. It has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufacture, the sales of which were considerable. The profits on goods are small, and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879. The retail trade are supplied at about the same figures as when the duty was less. Some dealers would like to see alterations made in the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in this line. Smuggling, they say, will always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed. This class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer. The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of partly made-up

goods brought in from the United States, a number of which were silver-plated at the Montreal factories. The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry. The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred. There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business, but when we give the aggregate sales as \$350,000 the past year, we include the watch and jewelry trade proper.

Dealers: Woltz Bros. & Co.; Zimmerman, McNaught & Co.; Smith & Fudger; Carrier, Marshall & Co.; S. Goulding, Lee & Chillas; J. Segsworth & Co.; S. Stern.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years:

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31st. 1880.
Clocks, and parts thereof.	\$27,897	\$17,925	.....
Electroplated ware.....	44,022	41,413	.....
Jewelry	84,962	62,610	.....
Watches, movements, &c.....	44,305	41,962	.....
Gold and silver manufactures.....	6,966	17,362	\$45

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade is now in a more healthy condition than for several years past. During the late depression, perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses, together with the improved state of merchandise generally, has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large movement at fair prices during the year. The descriptions of goods manufactured are so varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady. The continuous demand for hides and the ruling high prices of leather had their effect on the manufactured goods, and buyers ordered liberally. It is worthy of note that the trade did not hesitate in taking hold of the higher priced goods, and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Prunella boots, which used to have a large sale, are now little called for. The goods made here embrace all grades from the coarsest stogas to the finest class of ladies' hand-sewed work. Remittances were fair the year throughout, but during the latter part they were all that could be desired. The seasons of activity are not so marked as in former years, they running more into each other on account of travellers being on the road with goods for the succeeding season. Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The production here ranks this city as the third in extent in Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second. Sales in rubbers have been large and profitable. They are manufactured and brought here from Montreal and Quebec. The sales during

the year aggregate \$1,500,000, or from 15 to 20 per cent. more than in 1879.

Wholesale dealers : Cooper & Smith ; King & Brown ; W. B. Hamilton ; Childs & Charlesworth ; W. Damer & Co. ; L. J. Beemer ; John Currie & Co. ; J. F. Rogers ; F. J. Weston ; W. C. Young.

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and upon the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one. The demand from local and outside manufacturers materially increased ; even custom shoemakers evidently felt the dawn of better times, for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptitude not experienced for years. There has been a better trade with the North-West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady. While the sales of leather have increased it cannot be said that tanners' profits have proportionately increased. The prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered. Prices in January and February were at the highest points touched during the year. Since spring the course of the market has been regular—well sustained prices and small stocks, particularly in sole and harness, being the rule and not the exception. Large quantities of American hides are imported, they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather. Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sole leather, the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black, uppers, and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province. In this trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the combined sales during 1880 are estimated at \$2,000,000. The year 1881 opens with comparatively light stocks of all kinds, and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year, and that the good old adage will still hold true, "There is nothing like leather."

Wholesale dealers : Beardmore & Co. ; D. W. Alexander ; Daniel McLean ; Charles Parsons & Co. ; T. Dixon Craig ; John Hallam ; James Pepler ; E. G. Bell ; E. Currie ; P. Jacobi.

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years :

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Sole, all kinds, lbs.....	9,138	\$ 3,541	\$13,531	.....
Upper, dressed, waxed, etc., lbs.....	2,542	1,936	21,316	\$380
French kid, lbs.....	100	71	329	.....
Japanned, patent and enamelled, lbs.....	13,030	7,498	12,813	.....
All other tanned leathers, lbs.....	109,741	94,047	89,478	3,617
Belting.....	.....	13,490	8,692	.....
All other manufactures of leather..	.....	50,839	65,327	42
Boot and shoe counters, pairs.....	34,807	872	1,884	.....
Boots and shoes, pairs.....	38,881	27,533	27,463	.....
Hardware and saddlery.....	.....	170	10,908	.....

STATIONERY.

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good. In the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable, and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however, the business increased to a wonderful extent, and the greatest activity continued throughout the fall to the end of the year. During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good, not only in the city but all through the country. Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable, and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past. Prices were good, and the demand was large. The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. better than that done in any of the preceding five years, while the number of failures throughout the past year have been few compared with the number in 1879, or during the four years preceding.

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in this trade in Toronto, and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at \$1,750,000. The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased, one firm in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week, while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month. Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was largely augmented, and the public seemed more disposed to purchase in this line than during the years when the depression was so great. The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Wholesale dealers : Barber & Ellis; Buntin Brother & Co.; Copp, Clark & Co.; ; Wm. Warwick; Robert McPhail; W. J. Gage & Co.; Brown Brothers; Toronto News Company; James Campbell & Son; J. A. Donnelly.

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years :

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Books, printed.....		\$225,433	\$231,642	\$ 67
Blank books.....		12,398	8,546	.....
Bills, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music.....		45,442	31,193	.....
Bookbinders' tools.....		14,672	7,025	.....
INK.				
Writing.....		6,397	7,129	.....
Printing.....		5,928	3,151	.....

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Cards for playing, packs.....	28,123	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,964	.....
Calendered, including writing...		110,344	95,133	\$ 44
Ruled		5,098	.....	.....
Envelopes, papier-mache, etc		85,415	43,702	.....
Printing		6,649	12,475	.....
Wrapping		1,623	1,274	.....
All others		31,125	28,947	36
Pencils, lead, gross	6,258	10,566	4,048	.....
Stationery		27,875	42,365	63
Valentines, etc.....		23,523	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports paying duty entered for home consumption during the past two years :

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Animals .....	.....	\$ 12,114	\$ 2,433	*\$22,882
Bagatelle boards.....	.....	.....	776	.....
Beans, bush.....	21	110	.....	.....
Bird cages.....	.....	304	.....	.....
Braces.....	.....	13,821	.....	184
Brick, fire, drain tiles, etc.....	.....	20,302	9,554	118
Brooms and brushes.....	.....	19,928	9,878	.....
Buttons.....	.....	109,170	61,885	178
Candy and confectionery, lbs.	80,825	12,765	15,417	1,705
Carriages, railway, sleighs and waggon.....	.....	13,554	12,040	.....
Chalk, lbs.....	1,945	109	263	.....
Cider, galls.....	1,993	309	63	.....
Coal, anthracite, tons.....	114,151	406,679	247,200	199,280
Coal, bituminous, tons	27,396	98,951	103,410	73,627
Coal tar and pitch, bbls.....	2,013	2,572	840	.....
Coke, tons	275	1,142	54	72
Combs, all kinds .....	.....	15,603	1,303	303
Cordage, lbs.....	23,433	4,417	7,251	.....
Corks and corkwood .....	.....	11,974	6,723	.....
Crucibles, No.....	8,405	424	127	.....
Emery wheels.....	.....	459	.....	.....
Enamelled cotton.....	.....	1,217	.....	.....
Fishing rods .....	.....	181	.....	.....
Gloves and mitts, all kinds .....	.....	166,562	12,561	.....
Grease and grease scraps, lbs.....	110,733	4,177	2,365	.....

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Gutta percha, belting, hose, clothing, tubing, etc.....		\$98,051	\$69,025	\$2,822
Hair, curled, hair cloth, etc.....		6,010	8,313	
Hops, lbs.....	8,000	1,624	1,365	
Ivory.....		786	977	2
Jet, manufactures of.....		9,109	3,584	
Jute, manufactures of.....		26,502	15,255	2,483
Marble blocks, slabs, etc.....		7,288	5,069	
Mats, matting of cocoa, etc.....		2,734	941	
Mineral waters.....		1,880	1,279	
Cabinet ware.....			4,820	
Sails for boats, ships, etc.....		66	242	
Haberdashery.....			14,283	
Small wares.....			231,217	
Musical instruments, organs, No. .	53	5,276	9,652	
“ “ pianos, “	267	61,600	59,678	
“ “ “ pts. of		20,781	7,473	
Mustard seed, *ground and un- ground, lbs.....	32,446	5,059	7,215	750
Oilcloth for floors, yds.....	158,138	22,880	12,421	99
“ tables, carriages, etc.....		12,108	7,938	
Paintings, engravings, and prints.....		12,453	15,104	
Paper, hangings or wall.....		20,139	18,260	
Paper, mill board.....		4,568	3,590	
Collars, cuffs, etc., of all kinds....		16,148	539	
Paper, union collar cloth.....		3,639	2,401	
Packages.....		10,459	13,934	5,611
Peaches, bush.....	24,379	27,491		
Provisions, cheese, lard, pork, bacon, etc.....		23,693	65,720	1,020
Seeds, flax, bush.....	481	779	253	
“ large parcels.....		54,432	45,941	
“ small “.....		218	6,760	
“ bulbous roots.....		1,149	906	
Slate, roofing, school, and writing		5,754	5,409	
“ slabs, etc.....		894	880	
Stone, manufactures of.....		14,345	11,877	221
Straw, manufactures of.....		642	959	
Plumbago, manufactures of.....		543	437	
Plants, etc.....		1,870	14,749	
Plaster of Paris, lbs.....	371,500	715	946	
Printing presses, No.....	39	20,620	1,094	
Pumice stone.....		236	228	
Twines.....		7,484	2,608	
Tobacco pipes, etc.....		12,002	5,460	
Trunks, satchels, etc.....		10,109	4,123	
Type, printing.....		28,120	23,056	
“ metal.....		2,696	10	
Unenumerated articles.....		20,122	19,723	155
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, etc.....		10,201	7,806	
Whips.....		7,098	3,640	
Wood, furniture, tubs, pails, etc..		77,023	76,886	200
“ lumber and timber.....		884	1,159	
Willow ware.....		1,879	412	

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec. 31st.; also, value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption, duties and free goods :

	Total value of imports including free goods.	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption.	Duty.	Free goods entered for home con- sumption.
1880—1st quarter.....	\$ 3,901,295	\$ 3,468,441	\$ 821,013 33	\$ 307,054
2nd “	2,473,938	2,010,425	473,061 48	252,862
3rd “	4,399,039	3,913,406	967,763 60	284,305
4th “	2,726,189	2,228,746	522,152 63	400,566
Total, 1880....	\$13,500,461	\$11,621,018	\$2,783,991 04	\$ 1,244,787
1879—1st quarter.....	\$ 3,512,033	\$ 3,508,144	\$ 730,706 30	\$ 208,451
2nd “	1,888,674	1,499,495	370,989 34	183,748
3rd “	3,356,940	3,046,135	763,140 28	135,955
4th “	2,460,769	1,858,439	439,093 70	283,101
Total, 1879....	\$11,218,416	\$ 9,912,213	\$2,303,929 62	\$ 811,255
1878—1st quarter.....	\$ 3,498,601	\$ 3,165,154	\$ 606,828 20	\$ 298,580
2nd “	2,441,085	1,979,585	419,930 28	332,101
3rd “	4,059,613	3,649,518	728,328 99	523,116
4th “	2,886,448	2,024,547	426,784 34	633,132
Total, 1878....	\$12,885,697	\$10,818,804	\$2,181,921 81	\$ 1,786,929
1877—1st quarter.....	\$ 3,449,836	\$ 3,292,611	\$ 623,823 68	\$ 333,325
2nd “	2,713,473	1,969,875	391,388 95	488,918
3rd “	4,097,412	3,548,373	705,059 24	517,649
4th “	2,573,365	1,991,026	415,620 78	527,224
Total, 1877....	\$12,834,086	\$10,801,885	\$2,135,892 65	\$ 1,867,116
1876—1st quarter.....	\$ 3,156,671	\$ 3,255,951	\$ 642,527 27	\$ 170,680
2nd “	2,286,576	1,927,005	371,926 11	244,497
3rd “	4,314,600	3,679,543	712,004 08	479,233
4th “	2,879,392	5,102,640	417,221 09	727,078
Total, 1876....	\$12,637,239	\$10,965,139	\$2,143,678 55	\$ 1,621,488

FREE GOODS, 1880.

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Produce of the Mine—Brimstones, chalk, diamonds (unset), pumice, nickel, salt, etc.....	\$ 15,420
Fisheries—Cod, oysters, lobsters, salmon, etc.....	75,671
The Forest—Corkwood, logs, mahogany, pitch-pine, walnut, white-wood.....	48,256
Animals and their produce.....	447,921
Agricultural products.....	42,646
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles.....	368,044
Miscellaneous Articles.....	164,320
Total.....	\$1,162,278
Leaf tobacco, for excise purposes	\$ 58,821
Wood and naphtha.....	712
Coin and bullion.....	22,976
Grand total free goods, 1880.....	\$1,244,787
Grand total free goods, 1879.....	811,255

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE, 1881.

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THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the profits largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years, and the trade was to a great extent of a local character. One of the chief features in flour was the direct export from the mills on orders from British houses. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the product being sent in the shape of flour. Exporters of wheat have found this an unprofitable market the past year. Through the high prices, owing chiefly to the slow movement and probable scarcity of wheat, as well as the discrimination of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. Their books show that about three-fourths of the trade has been done with Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been able to sell these small quantities to millers at high prices on account of the comparatively limited supply.

A much larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto. Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were furnished. This was done at points but a few miles from the city, and our street receipts have suffered in consequence. During the fall dealers were somewhat inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars, and in many instances it was weeks before the consignee received his produce. Our railroads are apparently making their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic. The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts, and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger business. The Queen's Wharf Elevator is in course of rebuilding, and when that is completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1,250,000 bushels.

In addition to the grain inspected into store, we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point, and the estimated receipts of corn, wheat, etc., by the Northern and North-Western for transshipment here. The estimated value of the latter is \$2,500,000: flour, \$871,250; and the balance of grain received, \$3,000,000. By this it will be seen that the value of flour and grain received at this port during 1880 was \$6,371,250. This amount, however, should not be taken as the total amount of business done here in grain and

flour. Our shippers of barley, for instance, purchase cargoes all along the lake, and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point. In the same way our exporters of flour, wheat, and peas buy at outside points and ship through. The total business in flour and grain in this city during the past year is estimated at \$20,000,000. (For list of dealers see page 60.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. This is more particularly the case with the local business, the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light. There are several causes to which this state of things may be attributed. An important one is the discrimination in freight rates. Exporters have been able to get much more favorable rates from points west and north of this, and particularly at stations on the line of the Great Western Railway. Our exporters, therefore, are forced in buying at these outside points to the injury of our own market. Another reason why our trade in this product has not assumed larger dimensions is owing to the greater activity of flouring mills in the interior, from which flour is exported direct. These are, as a rule, so situated that they command a lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this city have ruled from 10c. to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points.

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in bond at mills on the frontier, which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system. The demand for winter wheat flours for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the relative cheapness of the former as compared with the latter, on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on the market considerable quantities of American wheat flour; and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades, it met with a fair demand.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September. Trade in January was dull, but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand, as the Lower Provinces were chiefly supplied from New York and Boston, prices ruling in their favor. During the last two weeks of July, there appeared to be a scarcity; none offered, and as a natural consequence, prices showed a slight advance. September and October were the best months of the year; millers sold large quantities ahead, and with difficulty filled their contracts. Country millers at nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain, and prices here advanced about 40 cents per barrel. There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year, except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise.

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Citizens' Milling Co. They turned out

some 50,000 barrels during the year, consisting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use. The quantity of wheat used was 225,000 bushels. The first-mentioned firm, although doing a fair city trade, ship considerable quantities to different sections of Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20. The milling capacity of the Province has increased, and indications lead us to believe that there will hereafter be a larger export of flour and a less export of wheat in the berry. The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141,000 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills, amounts to 166,000 barrels. Taking the average price of flour as \$5.25, the value would be \$871,250.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 brls. and over) during the respective months of 1880:

MONTH.	Superior Extra.		Extra.		Spring Extra.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.
January.....	\$5 80	\$5 50	\$5 65	\$5 45	\$5 65	\$5 45
February.....	5 80	5 60	5 70	5 50	5 65	5 45
March.....	5 85	5 70	5 65	5 60	5 65	6 60
April.....	5 75	5 60	5 55	5 50	5 60	5 52½
May.....	5 60	5 50	5 50	5 40	5 50	5 40
June.....	5 35	4 95	5 30	5 00	5 35	5 00
July.....	5 45	4 80	5 35	4 75	5 30	4 80
August.....	5 40	4 80	5 10	4 75	5 30	5 15
September.....	4 87½	4 65	4 65	4 60	5 10	4 80
October.....	4 90	4 70	4 70	4 60	....	....
November.....	5 20	4 80	5 10	4 70	5 25	4 80
December.....	5 10	4 90	5 07½	5 85	5 00	4 85

WHEAT.

The business transacted in this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who confined themselves to Canadian wheat. During the latter part of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago under the purchases of Keene and his followers. Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule; and \$1.33 and \$1.35 for No. 1 spring and fall wheat in January and February were common prices. As it afterwards turned out many serious losses were incurred, the result of the "break" in the West and the unsettled feeling generally. The few Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so, and probably came out without much injury.

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat, the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat. The total exports from Ontario of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th, 1880, equalled 6,586,667 bushels, against 3,998,317 bushels the previous year, and 3,587,640 bushels in 1877-78. The crop of 1878-79 was only an average one, and that of 1879-80 was below the average, more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year. The largest crop grew in the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheat. The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply. Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a very unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade.

Our Canadian export trade has suffered seriously the past season. Whether it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding, or to an insufficiency of stock, it cannot be denied that business at this point has materially decreased. As is the case with flour, no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain. The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year, as he has been enabled to sell a car or two at a time to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the reverse would have been the case. Freight rates have also had their effect; and until some move is taken to equalize rates, there is but a slim chance of us extending this important trade.

The course of the market has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 10th of January to about the 20th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week, and spring wheat was in good demand for millers. After the 1st of March prices declined some, and the market continued dull and depressed up to the second week in May. The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time. Towards the latter part of May there were large shipments to Great Britain, in anticipation of lower prices in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the street July 27th, and selling at \$1.08. In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th, and sold at \$1. The first sample offered on 'Change July 21st, at \$1.12, by Thos. Johnson & Co. It was of the Clawson species, graded as No. 2, and was grown on the outskirts of St. Catharines. The first rail receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August. The receipts continued comparatively small, which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat. From 96c., which was paid in August for No. 2 fall, prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings. A fair business was transacted that month, and the closing month of the year brought lower figures.

Below will be found the receipts of wheat inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon, during each month for 1880 :

MONTH.	By Rail.		By Wagon	Total bush.
	Fall.	Spring.	Fall and Spring.	
January	44,400	56,000	14,400	114,800
February	40,000	72,800	13,300	126,100
March	30,000	65,500	10,100	105,600
April	1,200	31,400	3,500	36,100
May	5,700	60,000	4,500	70,200
June	23,200	11,800	7,100	42,100
July	6,800	40,260	2,550	49,610
August	7,850	11,200	7,000	26,050
September	15,000	19,200	8,500	42,700
October	29,600	56,400	12,600	98,600
November	29,400	73,000	7,700	110,100
December	26,500	34,000	8,500	69,000
Totals, bush.....	259,650	531,560	99,750	890,960

Total receipts, 1880	1,087,534
“ inspection, 1880	890,960
“ receipts, 1879	1,830,426

Decrease, 1880.....	742,892
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The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads (f.o.c.) sold during the respective months of 1880 :

MONTH.	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January—				
Highest.....	1 33	1 33	1 30	1 28
Lowest.....	1 33	1 25	1 23	1 22
February—				
Highest.....	1 35	1 33	1 33	1 28
Lowest.....	1 29	1 26	1 30	1 23
March—				
Highest.....	1 32	1 33	1 33	1 30
Lowest.....	1 32	1 28	1 30	1 27
April—				
Highest.....	1 31	1 22	1 31	1 28
Lowest.....	1 27	1 21	1 27	1 24
May—				
Highest.....	1 25	1 23	1 28	1 26
Lowest.....	1 23	1 18	1 25	1 23
June—				
Highest.....	1 16	1 18	1 27	1 23
Lowest.....	1 08	1 05	1 17	1 06
July—				
Highest.....	....	1 15	1 20	1 17
Lowest.....	....	1 00	1 08	1 05

MONTH.	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
August—				
Highest		1 11	1 21	1 22
Lowest		0 96	1 20	1 18
September—				
Highest		1 01	1 12	1 10
Lowest		0 98	1 10	1 08
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 15	1 13
Lowest	1 04	1 01	1 10	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 18	1 15	1 22	1 20
Lowest	1 14	1 05	1 15	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 13	1 14	1 21	1 18
Lowest	1 13	1 07	1 16	1 14

BARLEY.

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade. From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation, every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money. The halt in prices did not come until the 20th of November, when navigation very unexpectedly came to an end. At that time a great deal of the stock in store, about 350,00 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers. It had⁰been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water, but the sudden freezing up of vessels prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time, as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars, shipments were slow, and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year. The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks, and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small.

The course of the market cannot be attributed to speculation, the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop. Erroneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one. Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the production of larger quantities of beer, naturally thinking from the statements published that the prices of barley would rule low. The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2,600,000 barrels a year. This would require, at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each, for 2,600,000 barrels of beer, about 6,300,000 bushels of malt or its equivalent in substitutes. To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 25 per cent. on the estimated crop of barley. The advance, therefore, could hardly have been otherwise. It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop; but it turned out

poorly, and stocks in that section were never smaller than at the present time. A large portion of the western barley was stored in a bad condition; it is said that about '5 per cent. of it turned musty, and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over. The past few years malt has been low in price, and it is due to this fact that brewers have discarded to a large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar, white cornmeal, and rice. The high prices of barley in 1880 will, however, have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers; and should there be a large crop the coming year, lower prices will naturally follow. The foregoing reasons are, as far as we can learn and are able to judge, the chief causes why barley advanced 38c. to 43c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada, for the fiscal years ended June 30th, have been:

	Bushels.
1875-6.....	10,074,570
1876-7.....	6,520,400
1877-8.....	7,851,700
1878-9.....	6,097,540
1879-80.....	8,133,120
Total five years.....	38,677,330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1,250,000 bushels of barley, and maltsters 750,000 bushels, making a total of 2,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 600,000 bushels.

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1880 were 2,000,500 bushels, or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers, however, handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Charlotte. We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by the Northern Railway, with the Nipissing next, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third. The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads. The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was unusual to see a No. 3 extra. Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis brewers, and so rapid were the advances in prices during October and November, that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c. to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 92c. to 94c. per bushel, and in December prices had risen to \$1.35 to \$1.45.

The opening of the year found a dull and unsatisfactory market; prices fluctuated a few cents in as many months, and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note. The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 5th of August, but from that time up till the 20th of September the movement was slow. The last week of September brought activity, and, as will be noticed below, the receipts during October were the largest of the

year, being 900,000 bushels. Chartering of vessels was in order, and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the slower the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 28c. to 34c. the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of that month navigation came to a close, which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. Thus terminated the barley movement of 1880, which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon, during the year 1880 :

MONTH.	By rail.	By wagon.	Total
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
January	63,000	8,100	71,100
February	30,500	5,600	36,100
March	26,000	2,400	28,400
April	9,300	450	9,750
May	1,000	150	1,150
June .....	.....	100	100
July .....	.....	100	100
August	800	3,500	4,300
September	180,000	139,000	319,000
October	610,000	290,000	900,000
November	300,000	71,000	371,000
December	182,500	27,000	209,500
Totals	1,403,100	547,400	1,950,500

Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct 50,000

Total receipts, 1880..... 2,000,500
 " " 1879..... 1,723,229

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f.o.c.) sold during nine months of 1880, there being no business done in June, July, or August :

MONTH.	No. 1.	No. 2 Choice	No. 2.	No. 3 Extra.
January—	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	78½	..	68	57
Lowest	78	..	65	55
February—				
Highest	74	...	65	56
Lowest	72½	...	62	55
March—				
Highest.....	72	...	65	57
Lowest	72	...	63	55

MONTH.	No. 1.	No. 2. Choice	No. 2.	No. 3. Extra.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
April—				
Highest	...	...	68	60
Lowest	..	...	64	58
May—				
Highest	...	...	68	60
Lowest	...	...	67	60
September—				
Highest	70	67	67	60
Lowest	67	67	62	56
October—				
Highest	76	74	72	65
Lowest	71	67	64	59
November—				
Highest	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
Lowest	76	76	72	66
December—				
Highest	1 03	1 00	94	89
Lowest	96	92	88	82

PEAS.

The trade in peas in this city ranks third among grains. The export is large, but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points, north, east, and west of here, went direct to Montreal, without transshipment. Our receipts, however, were larger than the previous year, but are not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the discrimination in wheat rates also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account. Receipts by wagon have been small, being only about 44,950 bushels during the year, as against 235,400 bushels by rail. The crop of 1879, as well as that of 1880, was greatly affected by worms; and although both crops were large, prices of inspected peas have ruled firm. Throughout the season there was a good demand, but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account of limited receipts, they were driven elsewhere. Prices ruled firm the first six months of the year, No. 1 opening at 70c., and after selling at 69c. in February, gradually rose to 74c. in May. The demand for cargoes at the latter date was active, and stocks dwindled down from 70,000 in April to 2,500 bushels towards the latter part of May.

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 9th of August and sold at 60c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 5c., and No. 1 inspected sold in August at 69c. In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported, but No. 2 sold at 65c. From that point they advanced 5c., and the year closed with No. 2 selling at 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c. higher than those of 1879. The receipts were slow up till November, farmers giving their undivided attention to the marketing of barley, which was advancing

in price week by week. The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail, while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagon.

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880:

MONTH.	By Rail.	By Wagon.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January.....	22,100	6,700	28,800
February.....	16,800	8,450	25,250
March.....	28,100	5,650	33,750
April.....	19,000	1,600	20,600
May.....	11,750	700	12,450
June.....	1,200	350	1,550
July.....	1,000	200	1,200
August.....	400	1,200	1,600
September.....	4,000	3,500	7,500
October.....	35,800	6,400	42,200
November.....	52,900	3,700	56,600
December.....	42,400	6,500	48,900
Total receipts for 1880.....	235,450	44,950	280,400
“ “ “ 1879.....			257,104

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f.o.c.) during each month of the year 1880:

MONTH.	No. 1.	No. 2.	MONTH.	No. 1.	No. 2.
January—	Cents.	Cents.	July—	Cents.	Cents.
Highest.....	70	67	Highest.....	70	68
Lowest.....	70	66	Lowest.....	70	68
February—			August—		
Highest.....	69	67	Highest.....	69	67
Lowest.....	69	66	Lowest.....	69	67
March—			September—		
Highest.....	71	70	Highest.....	..	65
Lowest.....	70	66	Lowest.....	..	65
April—			October—		
Highest.....	72	70	Highest.....	69	67
Lowest.....	72	68	Lowest.....	68	65
May—			November—		
Highest.....	74	73	Highest.....	71	70
Lowest.....	72	69	Lowest.....	70	67
June—			December—		
Highest.....	70	70	Highest.....	70	69
Lowest.....	70	70	Lowest.....	70	67

OATS.

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one. There is very little shipping in this cereal, and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements. Very few cars have been

inspected, especially since the movement of the new crop, receipts being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty or thirty at any one time would ease prices considerably, and holders necessarily take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,650 bushels, and it increased to some 23,000 bushels in April, which was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 8,000 bushels in August, and to 3,000 in September, and the year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain, on account of fair crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Meal has hitherto been the most profitable for export, and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American oats previous to the tariff of March, 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border, and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one, but farmers, finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold at 38c. a bushel, while old oats were selling at 40c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c. to 2c. higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No. 1 Western at 36½c. and 37c., and for the first six months prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The freer arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 33c., the former being the lowest price since February, 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 389,122 bushels, and shipments 276,101 bushels. (For prices, see page 56.)

RYE.

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with wheat and on account of the stock being in few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April, and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no business was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one, but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States, and a good demand from Germany, prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers here feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through, and the lower prices of December were hailed with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th, and brought 58 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 16th,

at 90 cents on track, the transfer consisting of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 72 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1879 the lowest price was 50 cents, and the highest 70 cents. Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produce sold during the respective months of 1880 :

MONTH.	Oats on track.	Rye f.o.c.	Corn on track.	Bran on track.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	\$ c.
January—				
Highest.....	37	80	56	12 00
Lowest.....	36½	74	56	10 00
February—				
Highest.....	37	81	57	13 00
Lowest.....	36	80	56	11 00
March—				
Highest.....	37	81	55	13 50
Lowest.....	37	81	55	13 00
April—				
Highest.....	37½	83	55	14 50
Lowest.....	37	83	54	13 00
May—				
Highest.....	37½	80	57	13 00
Lowest.....	37	78	54½	9 50
June—				
Highest.....	37½	...	...	8 50
Lowest.....	36½	...	...	7 50
July—				
Highest.....	37	...	55	9 00
Lowest.....	36	...	54	8 25
August—				
Highest.....	38	...	53½	9 50
Lowest.....	35	...	53½	9 00
September—				
Highest.....	35	75	...	10 00
Lowest.....	30	72	...	9 50
October—				
Highest.....	33	91	...	11 00
Lowest.....	30	80	...	9 50
November—				
Highest.....	34	90	...	13 00
Lowest.....	34	88	...	12 00
December—				
Highest.....	35	87	60	13 50
Lowest.....	33	85	58	13 25

THE STREET MARKET.

Grain received from farmers' wagons during each month of 1880:

MONTH.	Wheat. bush.	Barley. bush.	Oats. bush.	Peas. bush.	Rye. bush.
January.....	14,400	8,100	2,950	6,700	800
February.	13,300	5,600	4,100	8,450	1,050
March.....	10,100	2,400	2,500	5,650	750
April.....	3,500	450	600	1,600	150
May.....	4,500	150	1,150	700	100
June.....	7,100	100	1,100	350	.....
July.....	2,550	100	500	200	.....
August.....	7,000	3,500	3,150	1,200	500
September.....	8,500	139,000	7,550	3,500	1,150
October.....	12,600	290,000	6,000	6,400	3,300
November.....	7,700	71,000	4,100	3,700	1,800
December.....	8,500	27,000	4,500	6,500	1,200
Total bushels.....	99,750	547,400	38,200	44,950	10,800

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES.

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880:

MONTH.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
	\$	\$	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January—						
Highest.....	1 32	1 30	75	40	72	76
Lowest.....	1 21	1 18	58	36	63	72
February—						
Highest.....	1 33	1 36	67	40	68	80
Lowest.....	1 25	1 22	58	37	64	75
March—						
Highest.....	1 31	1 29	65	40	69	82
Lowest.....	1 25	1 24	58	38	66	78
April—						
Highest.....	1 24	1 25	68	42	70	82
Lowest.....	1 18	1 18	60	40	67	81
May—						
Highest.....	1 22	1 27	65	41	70	80
Lowest.....	1 15	1 17	62	39	65	78
June—						
Highest.....	1 16	1 27	63	40	70	...
Lowest.....	1 04	1 06	55	38	60	...
July—						
Highest.....	1 13	1 16	55	40	60	...
Lowest.....	1 04	1 05	55	38	65	...
August—						
Highest.....	1 10	1 17	67	40	65	66
Lowest.....	97	1 05	57	35	55	58
September—						
Highest.....	1 03	1 10	70	37	66	74
Lowest.....	90	1 00	55	33	60	65

MONTH.	Wheat.		Barley,	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall				
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
October—						
Highest.....	1 07	1 15	78	35	68	92
Lowest.....	98	1 00	58	32	60	75
November—						
Highest.....	1 18	1 24	1 06	35	71	90
Lowest.....	1 04	1 08	70	33	64	87
December—						
Highest.....	1 15	1 18	1 05	36	71	88
Lowest.....	1 05	1 08	75	34	60	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880 :

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	140,929	290,729
Wheat, bushels.....	1,087,534	910,773
Barley, bushels.....	2,000,500	1,649,712
Oats, bushels.....	389,122	276,101
Peas, bushels.....	280,400	243,258
Rye, bushels.....	49,570	34,187
Total, 1880	3,861,986	3,114,031
Total, 1879.....	3,807,126	3,559,581

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway, 4,000,000 bu.

STOCKS.

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows :

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bbls.....	6,413	13,050	8,440
Wheat, bushels.....	132,484	315,730	136,084
Barley, bushels.....	401,462	176,148	128,753
Oats, bushels.....		2,650	11,800
Peas, bushels.....	46,445	40,276	20,143
Rye, bushels.....	16,923	1,540	.....
Total bushels.....	597,314	536,344	296,780

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years :

	Flour. brls	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1880	140,929	1,087,534	2,000,500	389,122	280,400	49,570
1879.....	151,843	1,830,426	1,523,229	136,656	257,104	22,956
1878.....	146,421	1,683,052	1,751,782	182,537	212,142	18,462
1877.. ...	131,876	1,798,302	1,876,112	131,132	211,302	7,800
1876	117,309	2,323,953	2,045,405	115,856	221,643	515
1875	158,935	2,193,594	2,101,666	159,768	267,350	.....
1874.....	182,909	1,492,810	1,208,642	47,614	305,765	.....
1873.....	118,670	1,262,995	1,002,895	55,581	100,070	.....
1872.....	60,476	781,502	881,048	99,702	54,871	.....
1871.....	56,326	822,671	1,214,293	198,207	54,698	.....

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1880	290,729	910,773	1,649,712	276,101	243,258	34,187
1879.....	145,803	1,612,846	1,560,262	117,556	225,553	21,964
1878.....	132,578	1,511,814	1,582,000	134,327	208,215	10,450
1877.....	120,416	1,870,313	1,691,302	121,000	195,320	3,840
1876.....	116,413	2,398,631	1,790,702	101,126	206,579	1,633
1875.....	157,703	1,934,474	1,993,287	156,156	231,844	.....
1874. ...	180,174	1,519,015	1,148,441	48,343	274,782	.....
1873.....	131,039	1,123,988	1,006,842	54,609	90,534	.....
1872.....	64,185	792,869	921,469	68,195	68,868	.....
1871.....	53,690	795,556	1,081,098	136,391	59,688	.....

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS.

The following is a statement of the shipments of Barley from Toronto during the past twenty-three years :

Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.	
1880.....	1,649,712	1872.....	921,469	1864.....	435,944
1879.....	1,560,262	1871.....	1,081,098	1863.....	376,761
1878.....	1,582,000	1870.....	1,212,545	1862.....	226,033
1877.....	1,691,302	1869.....	1,483,869	1861.....	251,167
1876.....	1,790,702	1868.....	916,830	1860.....	246,106
1875.....	1,993,287	1867.....	1,007,547	1859.....	54,532
1874.....	1,148,441	1866.....	1,212,432	1858.....	720
1873.....	1,006,842	1865.....	1,197,207		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE, 1881.

WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Jun., *President.*

M. McLAUGHLIN, *Vice-President.* GEO. CHAPMAN, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

E. A. WILLS, *Assist. Sec'y.*

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Baird, H. N.
 Buckland, G. W.
 Barr, J.
 Barclay, A.
 Cannon, A. W.
 Carruthers, J.
 Chapman & Son.
 Chisholm, K. & Co.
 Christie, Brown & Co.
 Clark, S. C. D.
 Coffee, L. & Co.
 Cowan, D. & Co.
 Cox, Arthur.
 Cramp, Torrances & Co.
 De Laporte, A. V. & Co.
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 Gibbs Bros.
 Godson, A. W.
 Goodall, James.
 Gooderham, Alfred.
 Gooderham & Worts.
 Gray, W.
 Hagarty & Grasett.
 Harris, Joseph.
 Heward, J. O.
 Howland, P. & T. A.
 Howland, W. H. & Co.
 Inglis, Matthew & Co.
 Johnston, T. & Co.
 Knowlton, W. H.
 Laidlaw, J. D.

Lukes, W.
 Matthews, W. D. & Co.
 Monteith, W.
 Marsden, J. W. (Newcastle).
 McGann, J.
 McKay, J. B. & Co.
 McLaughlin & Moore.
 McCuaig, J.
 Ross, A. (Port Perry).
 Ryan, W.
 Spink, J.
 Spink, W.
 Spratt, R.
 Stark Bros.
 Sylvester Bros.
 Taylor & Oates.
 Walmsley, Scott.
 Weatherston, N. & Co.
 Willows & Davidson.
 Winans, E. C. & Co.
 Wood, Cephas.
 Young, James.

J. Cooper, G. T. R. R.
 J. Earls, G. T. R. R.
 W. Hyndman, G. W. R. R.
 R. Quinn, N. & N. W. R. R.
 J. Ross, C. V. R. R.
 E. Wragge, T., G. & B. R. R.
 E. Slaughter, Inman Line.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Provision dealers generally have had a good year. In the spring there was an increased demand from the North-West, principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for beef and poultry. It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We, however, only attempt to give the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers' books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows:

		Value.
Hogs, No.....	54,355	\$680,560
Butter, lbs., (home trade)	861,000	154,980
“ (export).....	825,000	152,620
Cheese, lbs.....	865,621	103,870
Dried apples, lbs.....	1,271,000	63,550
Eggs, dozen.....	250,600	25,000
Beans, bushel.....	6,79c	8,000
Total value of six leading articles.....		\$1,188,480

HOGS.

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers. The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879, and up till about February, 1880, when there was a drop of \$1 to \$1.25. Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy, and in some cases transactions were made at a loss to the seller. Those packers who waited until the decline, found it profitable. The “corner” created by the Armours in the Western States during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully. Prices of cured meats rose steadily until the end of September, when bacon was selling at 9½c. to 10c. for Cumberland cut, and 10½c. to 11c. for long clear. Pork was selling at that time at \$18.50 to \$19, and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually ran out and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs., and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon is long clear, which is in best demand for the North-West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year, and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply. The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 54,355, the weight being 10,889,610 lbs., or an average of 200 lbs. each.

BUTTER.

This trade was quiet during the early months of 1880, and until the opening of the season in June, when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained steady till towards the close of the season, when the supply becoming greater than the demand, the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the past year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest prices ranged from 12c. to 14c. The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 861,000 lbs., which at an average price of 18c. represents a money value of \$154,980; the value of the export trade amounted to about \$152,000. The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small, there being only about 1,000 packages. The exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co., and D. Cowan & Co.

CHEESE.

The trade in this article during 1880 was active; there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 13c. to 14½c., and in the following month from 12c. to 14c. The lowest price reached during the year was in July, when the quotations ruled at 9½c. to 10½c.; the highest prices were in April, when choice lots were selling at 15½c., and inferior at 13½c. These prices remained steady throughout the month, but fell to 13½c. to 14½c. in May. The total transactions amounted to about \$103,870 during the year.

DRYED APPLES.

The market was fairly active throughout 1880, and the prices ruled steady; the highest quotation reached was in the month of February, when choice lots sold at 7¾c. In March this price fell to 6c. to 6½c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall, the prices steadily declined, and in November the lowest price was reached, when choice sold from 4½c. to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December. The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about \$63,550.

BEANS.

This trade was moderately active during the past year, the total consumption being estimated at 6,790 bushels, which represented a money value of \$8,000. The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season. In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated. It can safely be put down at \$1,500,000.

Dealers: D. Gunn & Co.; Davison, Scott & Co.; Wm. Ryan; D. Cowan & Co.; Wm. Monteith; Gibb & Gallow; R. H. Ramsay & Co.; James Park; R. Thompson; James & Furness; T. Johnston & Co.; J. E. Baillie; Wm. Davies & Co.; Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKING ASSOCIATION, 1881.

THOMAS DAVISON, *President.*J. YORKE, *Vice-President.*J. E. BAILLIE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

MEMBERS :

Fearman, F. W.	Campbell, John.	Lowrey, Thos.
McKillop Bros.	Martin, Philip.	Davison, Scott & Co.
Thompson, R.	Monteith, Wm.	Ryan, Wm.
Young, John, & Co.	Ramsay, R. H., & Co.	Gunn, D., & Co.
Park, James	Herson, Jas.	Gibb & Gallow.
James & Furness.	Baillie, Jas. E.	Grant, J. L.
Madden & Walker.	Slawson, C.	Matthews, Geo.
Rowland, Fred.	Yorke, Jeheil.	White, John.
Nelson, Andrew.	Briton Bros.	

LUMBER.

The trade of the year 1880 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in this business, in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand, and at times an excited market. Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable. After the first shipments there was a lull for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city. The lull, however, was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up till the close of the season. While avigation was open the demand for vessels was good, and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices, as will be seen in the following list, is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber. Our receipts and shipments during the year, by the different roads, were as follows :

	Receipts ft. b. m.	Shipments ft. b. m.
Northern	98,000,000	41,000,000
Grand Trunk	11,928,000	5,182,000
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....	7,098,120	.....
Nipissing	6,858,000	.....
Great Western	1,348,000	8,936,000
	125,232,120	55,118,000

The above figures include lumber, lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Oswego by water. It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69,524,120 ft. We have found

great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here, as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without entailing an enormous amount of work. We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows :

Lumber.....	40,000,000
Lath	15,000,000
Shingles	10,000,000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering district. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably \$1,500,000, but this amount is but a small proportion of the business transacted by Toronto dealers. Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our receipts. At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market, together with a decreasing supply from the Saginaw Valley, indicate an active market the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880 :

	1879.	1880.
Clear, 1½ and upwards.....	\$24 00	\$30 00
Pickings, 1½ and upwards	15 00	20 00
Inch clear and pickings	17 00	20 00
Flooring, 1½ and 1½	11 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch stock dressing	12 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch common stock	9 00	10 00
Inch dressing, sidings	12 00	13 00
Shipping culls	8 50	10 00
2-inch plank	8 50	9 50
2 x 4 scantling	8 50	10 00
XXX 15-inch shingles.....	2 00	2 20
XX 16-inch shingles	1 30	1 35
Lath	1 30	1 30
Mill culls	7 00	7 05

The forests of walnut have almost disappeared in Ontario, and what little there is in the western part of the Province. It meets with ready demand, being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs, furniture, car building, etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry, butternut, chestnut, white ash, and white oak. It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely absorbed. This will cause the more common kinds, such as maple, birch, soft elm, and black ash, to take their places.

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion, and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better. Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible, and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen. However, the time has come when measures should be adopted for economizing our

existing forests and supplying denuded lands with young plants. It is noted that in the land regulations of the North-West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be required for the purposes of building and fuel. Some such inducements held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we doubt not, result in benefits substantial and lasting. The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually is steadily using up the forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and on the streams flowing into it in that section, so that operations are being gradually extended farther back. About three times the quantity of square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and sent to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company, largely composed of Scottish capitalists, was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1,300 square miles. These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook Bros. and to Mr. Allan Grant, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock, and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of this company is in Edinburgh and the principal Canadian office in Toronto. They have commenced operations on the Ottawa, where they will cut about 20,000,000 feet of logs and 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and they will also cut from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men, and the annual wages and supplies are calculated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber on board cars on the different lines of railway nearest to the mills :

Walnut, best.....	\$60 to \$70	Sycamore, best.....	\$— to \$12
“ common.....	— “ 50	Balm of Gilead,..	— “ 12
“ culls.....	— “ 30	Birch, best.....	— “ 11
Cherry, best.....	— “ 22	Black Oak, “.....	— “ 11
Butternut, best.....	— “ 22	Grey Oak, “.....	— “ 11
Whitewood, “.....	— “ 22	Black Ash, “.....	— “ 11
Chestnut, “.....	— “ 18	Basswood, “.....	— “ 10
White Oak, “.....	— “ 17	Maple, “.....	— “ 10
White Ash, “.....	— “ 17	Beech, “.....	— “ 10
Hickory “.....	— “ 16	Soft Elm, “.....	— “ 9
Rock Elm, “.....	— “ 13		

Among prominent dealers are the following : Christie, Kerr & Co.; Donogh, McCool & Oliver ; Bryce Bros. ; McIntosh & Co. ; J. B. Smith ; John Oliver & Co. ; Reid & Co.; Toronto Lumber Company ; James Tennant ; Wm. Latch ; S. C. Kanady. Thompson Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE.

This trade has been one of unusual interest the past year, and its development has been extraordinary. In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. It is only five years ago since it was thought practicable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of ocean transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 180 bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don. They were sent by rail to Montreal, and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of seafaring men, who contended that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However, the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From this beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 50,000 head from Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax. During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 18,655 head in 1878.

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario, but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged raisers to pay more attention to breeding; the results of which have been beneficial. Every head shipped during the past season from the ports named were Canadian bred. Admitting this, however, there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock. During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canadian ports, because exporters had no other alternative, the supply of good grades being exhausted.

This trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and the inducements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breeding of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding stock that will fetch 6c. a pound is no greater than that that will only command 2½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in this direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Herefords, too, are favorites with most of those who have tried them, and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are raised in Ontario, and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement.

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson, Flanagan, Frankland, Morse, Blong, Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Moss, Dunn, Hallam, Morgan, Bater, Cruit, Lunness, Rogers, and McLelland. The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of these gentlemen. They bought their supplies in different sections of the country, and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers. These buyers paid out no less than \$1,500,000 during the year, the number of head purchased being about 30,000. There are now in the distillery sheds some 3,500 cattle feeding, which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal. The choicest stock were bought at Guelph, Fergus, Ailsa Craig, London, Berlin, and in Pickering Township. Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months. Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation, and contracts were made in February for May delivery at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. for steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. An active demand continued up till June, when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined. Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars, but we believe that the Grand Trunk are adding to their rolling stock to meet the wants of the trade. On account of exporters paying such high prices drovers were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers' cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them. On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4½c. to 5c.

BUTCHERS' CATTLE.

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with average butchers' cattle. Prices opened at 3c. to 4c. per lb., rose to 3¼c. to 4¾c. in April, were steady at 3c. to 4½c. from May till August, and closed at 3c. to 4c. in December. As a rule the supply was equal to the demand; but for a week or two in November, the receipts were insufficient. The heaviest receipts were in October and November. The receipts were as follows:

	No. Head.		No. Head.
January.....	1,300	July.....	1,530
February.....	1,750	August.....	1,875
March.....	1,840	September.....	2,732
April.....	2,095	October.....	2,140
May.....	1,240	November.....	3,212
June.....	1,750	December.....	2,040

Total receipts during year at market	23,504
Average weights 1,000 lbs., at 3¼c. per lb.....	\$881,40

SHEEP AND HOGS.

The demand for export sheep was good during April, and as high as 5c. to 5½c. was paid. A large number were shipped in June and

July, which were bought at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., but the business during those months is said not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers' use were steady at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small. Prices during the year ruled at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year, there being but few in January and February :

<i>No. Sheep.</i>		<i>No. Hogs.</i>	
March	90	March	99
April	120	April	20
May	215	May	119
June	2,052	June	209
July	10,249	July	214
August	7,520	August	280
September	8,010	September	420
October	1,064	October	1,018
November	2,000	November	600
December	389	December	
Total	31,709	Total	2,979

WOOL.

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks. The opening prices of fleece were high, many dealers supposing that the active demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were, however, disappointed, and no shipments were made to the United States until the fall. After paying 32c. to 33c. per lb. for fleece, many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less, but some are yet holding. After the 1st of November our dealers received numerous orders from the Eastern States, and for a time the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the summer months prices ruled at 28c. The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1,120,000 lbs., which is considered small. The trade in pulled is estimated at about 500,000 lbs., and that in foreign at 700,000 lbs. Taken altogether, the cash value would be about \$650,000. The quantity of foreign wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879, the amount being 936,655 lbs. against 156,467 lbs. in 1879.

Dealers : E. Leadley & Co.; Winans & Co.; John Hallam; P. Strauss.

HIDES.

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year. Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived, that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced, and remained firm during the balance of the year. Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such ex-

treme figures, and old buyers state that they never knew such high prices to rule for such a length of time. Tanners complained that competition kept rates so high that they had no margin on which to work; but notwithstanding this, all offered were freely taken, and every dealer was closely sold up during the entire year. The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make hides scarce, particularly steer hides, which are used largely for sole and harness.

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both tanners and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform. Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points, and that no country lots can be handled except at a serious loss. This has the effect of diverting trade to other channels where the inspection is not so strict. The appointment of a Supervisor of Inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion, would obviate this, and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both tanner and dealer.

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review numbered 40,000, which at an average price of \$5.50 each, makes \$220,000. The number of sheepskins would amount to 150,000, which at an average of \$1.30, makes \$195,000. The number of calfskins received during the year was 20,000, which at an average of \$1.50 each, would give \$30,000. Total value of hides and skins handled here during 1880, \$445,000.

Dealers: John Hallam; E. Leadley & Co.; D. W. Alexander; J. Pepler.

SEEDS.

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto, and has made enormous strides during the last few years. In former years Toronto was somewhat handicapped by high freights, but under the strong competition of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing centre for imported seeds, and also for the export trade. Owing to a careful system of shipping recleaned and uniform samples, Toronto clover seed has attracted of late considerable attention from foreign buyers, who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nothing but inferior qualities could be procured in Canada. The probability of getting really good uniform samples was so slight that orders were only sent to this country as a last resort; but under the careful system alluded to above there is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who are anxious to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop, which they now look upon as a regular source of supply. The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season, which ended about the 1st of April, 1880, amounted to some 300 car

loads or 120,000 bushels. More than half of this was grown west of here, and Toronto dealers handled the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at \$3.65 to \$4, to hold over for the present season, and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward. Arrangements have been made by which supplies of leading staples, such as turnip, carrot, mangel, sugar beet, etc., may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus insuring customers seeds at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The extent of the business is estimated at \$500,000.

Dealers: Steele Bros. & Co.; G. Keith; Wm. Rennie; Joseph Simmers. The following make clover seed a specialty: Jas. Goodall; Wm. Monteith; N. Weatherston & Co.

HAY AND STRAW.

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year. The crop of timothy was very large, while that of clover was small. Out of 9,500 loads received, some 3,500 went to the distillery to help feed the cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year, they being from \$6 to \$10 a ton. From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced, when a few loads sold at \$17, the highest of the year. Prices then became easier, and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 5th, it sold at \$10. The next few months prices were steady, and about the second week in November they rose to \$12 to \$15.50. The market closed in December at \$10 to \$13.

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3,750 loads during the year. The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year, but in April as high as \$8 was paid. From that time up till September, when the fair opened, prices were easy at \$5 to \$7. The brisk demand for straw by hotel-keepers during the exhibition advanced the price to \$10, and towards the latter end of November it sold at \$11, the highest price of the year.

Hay would average \$12 during the year, there being few sales made at the lowest range of prices. The cost of 9,500 loads would therefore be \$114,000. The average price of straw was \$8; and 3,700 loads would therefore amount to \$29,600. Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St. Andrew's scales, \$143,600.

The fees collected at the St. Lawrence Market weigh scales amounted to \$1,640.75 for the year ending December 31st, 1880, against \$1,684.23 for the year 1879, and \$1,413.18 for the year 1878. The chief item was hay, which was a little in excess of 1879; but the reduction of 5c. for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of fees this year.

PRICES DURING 1880.

Month.	HAY.		STRAW.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	\$10 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$5 00
February	10 50	6 00	7 00	5 00
March	12 00	7 00	6 50	5 00
April	17 00	9 00	8 00	5 50
May	16 00	9 00	7 50	5 00
June	14 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	13 00	7 50	7 00	4 50
August	11 00	7 50	7 50	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	5 25
October	14 00	9 00	10 50	7 00
November	15 50	9 00	11 00	7 00
December	13 00	8 50	8 00	6 00

THE COAL TRADE.

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion, and our dealers were perhaps blamed more than they really deserved. It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated, and it was this fact that drew the citizens' attention. There has been an increase in price of \$3 per ton on hard and \$1 per ton on soft coal during the year just ended. The opening price for hard coal was \$4.75, and for soft \$6, but on account of dull trade, which was somewhat affected by the mild weather, prices declined about the first of February to \$4 for hard and \$5.50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until \$7 was reached for hard, and \$6.50 for soft. The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general desire has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand. For two years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily; but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1879, they too shared in the general prosperity. Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. The rolling stock of all the railways, which was let run down during the years 1875 to 1879, was insufficient to meet the demand of trade, and in many country districts in the West there is now a coal famine. Our supply by water was from \$20,000 to \$25,000 tons less than last year, but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought in considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May, will be found interesting to the trade and public generally. Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use, and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk, Gooderham

& Worts, and Consumers' Gas Company. The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity.

	Hard Coal	Soft Coal.	
		City Trade	G. T., G. & W., and C. G.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874-75.....	75,204	33,000	44,000
1875-76.....	97,798	25,000	30,000
1876-77.....	100,000	26,000	48,000
1877-78.....	85,580	24,000	48,000
1878-79.....	95,680	27,000	40,000
1879-80.....	90,000	18,000	35,000
1880-81.....	112,000	27,000	35,000

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80, and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible. Some 6,000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation, and will not arrive until the spring. The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons. The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than heretofore. In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years, but profits have not been large. Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices, and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season, it can easily be seen that no large sums were coined. Dealers were, however very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done in 1880. The number of importers in the city is six, with numerous small dealers. Taking \$6 as the average price of hard, \$6.25 for soft, and \$5 for manufacturing purposes, the present season's trade will amount to \$1,015,750. The following were the course of prices during the year:

MONTH.	Hard Coal per ton.	Soft Coal per ton.
January	\$4.50 to \$4.75	\$5.50 to \$6.00
February	4.00 to 4.50	5.00 to 5.50
March	5.00 to 5.25	6.00 to 6.50
April	5.25 to 5.50	6.50
May	5.50 to 5.75	6.50
June	5.75	6.50
July	5.75	6.50
August	6.00	6.50
September	6.00	6.50
October	6.00	6.50
November	6.00 to 6.50	6.50
December	7.00	6.50

Dealers: P. Burns; A. & S. Nairn; Elias Rogers; Toronto Fuel Association; P. D. Conger; C. J. Smith.

OIL.

The coal oil trade of 1880 shows a large increase, and while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producer, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed requiring refiners to make an oil of 46° gravity and 115 fire test, whereas it formerly was 45° and 105°. This necessitated many alterations to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. This may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is accounted for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arises and but a dim light is cast. The gravity of Canadian oil is 32° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 45°, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. There is no doubt but that the fire test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 450,000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 375,000 barrels. Crude petroleum is now used to a large extent in the manufacture of gas, Toronto using some 800,000 gallons the past year.

There are some half dozen dealers in the city, but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm, a comparatively new one, has shown considerable enterprise, and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels, they constructed three underground tanks, as well as four oil cars, and experience has taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to their own four cars, they have in constant use two others belonging to the Great Western Railway, and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrolia and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John Fiskin & Co., who have been established a number of years, and are well known in the trade. They have an extensive warehouse on the Esplanade, and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these firms not much more than 5,000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in other lines of merchandise. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22,000 and 25,000 barrels, or about 1,000,000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kings-

ton. The importation of American refined into the city amounted to about 8,000 barrels. Prices the first part of the year, as will be seen from the following table, were low ; but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business, together with gasoline, is estimated at \$350,000.

In machine oils the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Castorine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product, and sells at a reasonable price. This firm has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now about opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia :

MONTH.	Refined, per gallon.		Crude, per barrel. at Petrolia.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
January	\$0 18	\$0 17	\$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 50
March	0 17	0 16	1 35
April	0 16½	0 15	1 18
May	0 15½	0 15	1 16
June	0 18	0 15½	1 35
July	0 20	0 19½	1 50
August	0 23	0 20	1 55
September	0 28	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 05
November	0 30	0 25	2 05
December	0 26	0 25	2 00

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in this business are widely known throughout the Dominion ; and probably, with the exception of a house in Montreal, their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two-thirds of her supply from Ontario, the other portion being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers can produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free, and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition

between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and prices relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced, and the facilities for turning out soap are large. The candle trade is apparently decreasing year by year, until now it is of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago.

The firm of Geo. D. Morse & Co. make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparent, glycerine and Castile. An important feature of their business is fulling and scouring soaps for woollen mills. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the impetus given to the manufacture of woollens. The firm named are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week. Besides soaps, an important addition to Geo. D. Morse & Co.'s business is that of lard oil pressing. They have the best facilities, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 40 barrels per week. They employ 33 hands, and pay \$200 a week in wages, they have neither increased nor decreased for the past five years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and candles, and do a business entirely with wholesale dealers. They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for candles is becoming less each year, and this firm only turned out about 1,000 boxes in 1880. They employ 25 hands on an average during the year. Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 50,000 boxes during the year. Add to this 60,000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm, and we get 110,000 boxes laundry soap. The production of toilet soap is 25,000 boxes annually. The sales for the year under review aggregated \$500,000.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

The distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Woots, situated in this city, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8,000 imperial gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total production the past season was 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, which represents a revenue of over \$1,500,000 to the Dominion treasury during the year, or \$7,000 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 500,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, 50,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States, and the other grain is the produce of Canada. This firm employs 100 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery, ten in the malt-house, and ten outside. The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft, which is imported from Ohio. During the distilling season 100,000 gallons of refuse is produced. This refuse is

fed to cattle, and is sufficient for about 5,000 head. The cattle-sheds belonging to this firm accommodate 3,128 head, representing in value \$125,000. Taking \$1.50 as the average price per gallon, the produce of this distillery during the past year was \$3,000,000.

There are at present eleven brewers and maltsters in this city, and the capital invested is from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. Together they employ from 300 to 400 men, together with indirect employment given carters and others in shipping, etc. There is over 600,000 bushels of barley used in malting; which would require 20,000 acres to produce it at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season; and about 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ice, which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working steadily for one month, to cut, deliver, and stow away. The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Dunkin Act and the introduction of lager beer. Nothing positive can be said as to the extent of the increase in this city, but the amount of increase for the whole Dominion throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, was equal to nearly 400,000 gallons, as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of this increase would be represented by Toronto, as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer. The prospects for this year are very favorable, and the increase is expected to be still greater. One firm reports that from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January, 1881, their business has increased over 100,000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year. The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 81,000,000 gallons, and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year. It is found that in Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the quantity of spirits produced for consumption has decreased by 1,355,888 gallons. Within the past two years, and since the introduction of lager beer, large sums have been expended by brewers in buildings, plants, etc. It is thought that altogether there has been nearly \$200,000 invested in buildings, \$75,000 for casks and kegs, and \$25,000 for bottles, besides other fixings, machinery, etc.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season, except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early, when the prices were low. The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 2,500,000 gallons, which may be valued at \$625,000, and in producing which about 160,000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers: Cosgrave & Sons; Thos. Davies & Co.; Robert Davies; O'Keefe & Co.; Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.; Wm. Copland; Spadina Avenue Brewery; George Severn; John Walz; Thomas Allan & Co.; and John Ball.

MANUFACTURES.

REAPERS, MOWERS, AND HORSE-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence within the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company. These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated, which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests, and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to meet their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron, which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The first-mentioned firm established themselves here in February, 1880, and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 350 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this concern did business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent. during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario, but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to \$20,000. They manufactured the past season some 1,500 reapers and mowers and 3,000 horse-rakes. This firm have taken sixty first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year. They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg, Mass., and the finest in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 men, and wages run from \$1.00 to \$2.50 a day, the first-mentioned price for laborers. Their total sales the past year amounted to \$250,000.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1876, and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans, and it is to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed its present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory, the number of machines turned out being 1,000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively. The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines; the next season

1,500 ; the next, 2,500 ; and during the last year, 3,500. It is their intention to make 4,000 the present season, of which they have now completed 500. The busy season is from January to August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 20 to 25 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the cord-binder, and other features will eventually change the character of their reapers. About \$47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year, of which \$40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N. S. This company have the best equipped factory in the country, and make their own bolts, rivets, knives, sections, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 600x70 feet, with but one floor, which is insufficient, and they have in contemplation the erection of a establishment more suited to the wants of growing trade. They employ 225 men at an average wage of \$1.75 per day, paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to \$350,000, to which we will add \$250,000 for Massey Manufacturing Company, making a total of \$600,000 for mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.

STOVES.

The manufacture of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The experiences of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied ; and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate, there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number, have, through diligence and strict attention to business, attained a good standing in the commercial community. Their manufactures are the best in the country, and are fast acquiring a national distinction. We have only two stove works of any extent, viz. : those of E. & C. Gurney & Co., and John Harte & Co. The first-named is a branch of the Hamilton house, which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion. Their extension works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in their employ some 150 men. They do about two-thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co., whose works are on the Esplanade, do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established ten years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season. They make stoves, grates, ranges, castings, base burners, etc. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces, and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves, the demand for which improved on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for this branch of trade is from July to November. John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8,000 stoves and 1,000 grates the past year, and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at \$400,000.

SAFES.

This trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good. There is only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of this line of manufactures, and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business. The style of the firm is J. & J. Taylor, who are well known throughout the Dominion. They give employment to from 75 to 90 men, whose wages average \$700 per week. This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods. They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in their line, such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar combination, magnetic and time locks, cast-iron, spiral, and straight staircases, and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring.

SCALES.

There is only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business, that of C. Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade. Their busiest season is from July to February, and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month. The principal market is in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies. The markets, and with one or two exceptions all the coal companies, are using scales manufactured by this firm. They have also filled extensive orders from Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

They give steady employment throughout the year to about twenty-five men. In safes and scales the amount of business during 1880 was \$135,000.

BOLTS AND NUTS.

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and spikes, including carriage, tire and stove bolts. This firm has been in business here about eighteen months, and are the successors of the Canada Bolt Company. In this particular branch of business they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. The business of 1880 has been highly satisfactory, and they have been, and are now overrun with orders. To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities. They supply railroads and machinists with their manufacture, as well as the hardware trade. The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces, orders being received from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company cut up on an average nine tons of iron a day, which they purchase principally in England, the balance being bought in Hamilton. They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1,200 tons of anthracite coal a year, and very little bituminous. On their

pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 100 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys. The men work by piece, and make from \$1 to \$2.50 a day.

SAW AND LEAD WORKS.

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture shot, white lead, lead pipe, colors, and all kinds of mill, cross-cut and circular saws. The manufacture of shot is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English chilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers. The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England. Business generally has been very good the past year. The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs. James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal, copper, tin, boiler-plate, tubes, etc., for which to supply the trade. They employ 40 hands, and their sales the past year aggregated some \$275,000.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms; and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before. About fifteen instruments are turned out weekly, and they are of the square and upright patterns. One firm will shortly commence to make the Grand. The demand is increasing, and Toronto is destined to become the headquarters of this branch of business. The best instruments are made at comparatively low prices. The workmen employed are chiefly from the leading establishments of New York. A full-sized square piano can be made from the best materials at from \$300 to \$400. Our largest manufacturers, R. S. Williams & Son, turn out about ten a week, and they are about extending their facilities. The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch, Heintzman & Co., and Octavius Newcombe, and G. Heintzman. About 150 men are employed, and the business of 1880 is estimated at \$300,000.

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos, there now being three manufacturers. These turn out about 600 reed organs, and 18 pipe or church organs a year. The demand has been active, and competition keen, which has led to many improvements. The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans. Daniel Bell & Co. are reed organ manufacturers, and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory. At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. R. Warren & Son, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy seasons

JAMES ROBERTSON & Co.,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,

LEAD SHOT,

LEAD PIPE,

PUTTY, COLORS IN OIL.

 **SAWS** 

CIRCULAR, MILL, GANG, CROSS-CUT, &C.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,

GALVANIZED IRON,

TINNED IRON,

CANADA PLATE,

WIRE,

IRON TUBES,

BOILER PLATE,

BOILER TUBES,

BOILER RIVETS.

COPPER, ETC., ETC.

are during the summer, and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 75 hands, and the sales will amount to something like \$80,000 a year.

TOBACCO.

It is some years since the manufacture of this article was first commenced in this city ; but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation, manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by furnishing the trade with a superior article, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand for their goods. The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1880, and turn out some 2,000 pounds of plug a day. Their trade has grown to such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are forced into adding additional facilities. A better evidence of the superiority of their manufacture could not be desired. All their leaf, with the exception of black, is imported from Richmond, Va., where members of the company reside. They are thus in a better position to get supplies than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes, although having numerous competitors. At present the business is local, the largest part of their goods being sold to the trade here and in London, Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands. Some knowledge of the extent of the city trade may be had from the fact that there are some 240,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE.

There are several manufacturers in this city, who do a large business, and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere. The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R. Hay & Co. As regards the trade of the past year, this house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of men at present in their employ is less than formerly. They manufactured less furniture in 1880 than during the few previous years. This, however, is not due to the falling off of trade, but is accounted for as follows : Of late years, the sale of furniture was restricted on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country. Instead of discharging their workmen, they kept them working through the dull seasons, and filled up every conceivable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they let a large number of men go, and at the end of the year 1880 they had only some 350 men, whereas they had a year or two previously from 500 to 600. As considerable stock has been worked off, they are beginning to increase their force, and expect to have the full number again before 1881 closes. This business was established some forty years ago, and it

has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture are made, from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits. They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas. H. Samo ; Godard & Callister ; and Jolliffe & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES.

The manufacture of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years. The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing these goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted, with a slight increase in the demand. The largest number are sold in Ontario, while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for public use cost from \$230 to \$250, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured. This house employs twelve men constantly, and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880. Mr. May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor. It is produced by an ingenious and scientific combination of pure elastic rubber and fine spring steel, manufactured expressly for the purpose, and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape.

BISCUITS.

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto. There are a number of small firms engaged in it along with other similar lines, but we have but one house that makes biscuits exclusively. This firm, Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., have been known to the trade and almost to every household some thirteen years. They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred, and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada. They give steady employment to about 100 persons, and the summer season is the busiest part of the year. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road. Their city trade, however, forms about one-third of their entire business. During 1880 their manufacture was larger than for some years, but profits were small. They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

The following represents the exports from this city to the United States during the year 1880 :

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total.
Animals.....	\$ 100,466 50	\$ 58,024 44	\$ 158,490 94
Animals for breeding.....		55,074 70	55,074 70
Barley.....	245,916 07	1,368,821 88	1,614,737 95
Books.....		2,638 79	2,638 79
Bones, etc.....	11,402 80	11,926 00	23,328 80
Bran.....	3,214 37	5,333 00	8,547 37
Eggs.....	1,781 51	7,034 11	8,815 62
Fresh fish.....	269 25	172 20	441 45
Furs, raw.....	7,877 37	6,607 00	14,484 37
Hay.....	942 50	4,612 09	5,554 59
Hides.....	44,064 60	10,381 28	54,445 88
Hops.....		352 80	352 80
Horns.....	89,458 95		89,458 95
Leather.....	2,250 00		2,250 00
Machinery.....	410 00	4,384 00	4,794 00
Malt.....	172,318 81	28,445 45	200,764 26
Peas, for food.....	47,313 12	1,370 75	48,683 87
Peas, for seed.....	3,623 37	7,896 27	11,529 64
Lumber.....	236,174 65	325,229 20	561,403 85
Timber.....	7,300 00		7,300 00
Saddlery.....		869 12	869 12
Scrap iron.....		3,828 45	3,828 45
Ship knees.....		1,624 12	1,624 12
Rags.....		1,469 90	1,469 90
Rye.....	2,540 90	13,470 30	16,011 20
Spirits.....	2,247 80	561 73	2,809 53
Telegraph poles.....	548 00	5,553 74	6,101 74
Tobacco.....		1,558 09	1,558 09
Tobacco cuttings.....		1,222 01	1,222 01
Wool.....	42,531 00	55,178 63	97,709 63
Sundries.....	46,117 05	10,236 45	56,353 50
Totals.....	\$1,068,768 62	\$1,994,076 50	\$ 3,062,845 12
Totals for corresponding period of 1879.....	884,579 91	\$1,256,645 92	\$ 2,141,225 83
Increase, 1880.....	\$ 184,188 71	\$ 737,430 58	\$ 921,619 29

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Custom House returns, during the year 1880 :

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	\$	\$	\$		\$
<i>The Mine.</i>					
Oils, mineral, refined, galls.	276			851	276
Phosphates, tons.	281			41	281
Silver ore, tons.	60			2	60
<i>Fisheries.</i>					
Herring, pickled, brls.	40			37	40
Cod oil, haddock, &c., brls.	30			10	30
Fish, fresh, all other.	2,181				2,181
<i>The Forest.</i>					
Basswood, butternut, hickory, &c. M. feet.		8,250		790	8,250
Hop, Telegraph poles, &c.		11,654			11,654
Knees and futtocks, pieces.		2,260		1,001	2,260
Lumber, laths, &c., M.		941		705	941
Planks, boards, &c., M. feet.		384,717	9	33,696	384,726
Scantling, M feet.		50		10	50
Shingles, M.		14,386		7,078	14,386
Timber, square, tons.		8,569		4,833	8,569
<i>Animals and their Produce.</i>					
Horses, No.		135,652		773	135,652
Horned cattle, No.	4,530	821		103	5,351
Sheep, No.		7,054		739	7,064
Poultry and other.	884	561			1,445
Bones, cwt.		25,846		31,172	25,846
Butter, lbs.	130,063	157	35	640,299	130,255
Cheese, lbs.	7,350	2	2	64,569	7,354
Eggs, doz.		10,550	1	81,517	10,551
Furs, dressed and undressed.	18,328	13,809			32,137
Grease and scrap, lbs.		1,514		37,745	1,514
Hides, horns, and skins.	255	31,679			31,934
Lard, lbs.	5,210			115,133	5,210
Meats—Bacon, lbs.	248,877	6		5,007,870	248,873
“ Beef, lbs.	225			3,350	225
“ Hams, lbs.	42,444	11	5	755,905	42,460
“ Mutton, lbs.	90			1,198	90
“ Pork, lbs.	16,739			15,570	966
“ Tongue, lbs.	966			355,441	16,739
“ Venison, lbs.		4		73	4
“ Sheep's pelts, No.		22,780		38,478	22,780
Wool, lbs.		123,778		400,953	123,776
Other articles.	3,768	5,573			9,341

EXPORTS.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
<i>Agricultural Products.</i>	Value. \$	Value. \$	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Bran, cwt.....	.....	1,250	.....	2,540	1,250
Fruit, green, lbs, brls.....	6,536	577	9	3,822	7,122
Grain—Barley, bush.....	.....	1,021,364	12	1,377,185	1,021,376
“ Oats, bush.....	5,230	173	.....	14,131	5,423
“ Peas, bush.....	67,161	53,887	4,590	157,811	125,636
“ Wheat, bush.....	334,196	2,531	5,188	263,029	341,915
“ Flour of wheat, brls.....	39,619	15	721	7,434	40,355
“ Oatmeal, lbs.....	5,211	22	22	1,073	5,255
Hay, tons.....	.....	6,806	.....	654	6,306
Malt, bush.....	.....	205,263	.....	257,469	205,263
Potatoes, bush.....	28	.....	10	59	38
Seeds, other.....	83,548	5,711	10,197	.....	99,456
Tobacco leaf, lbs.....	.....	2,743	.....	11,883	2,743
Vegetables, other.....	.....	2,999	9	.....	3,008
Other articles.....	765	4,552	.....	.....	5,317
<i>Manufactures.</i>					
Agricultural implements.....	15,885	225	.....	.....	16,110
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	3,028	5,749	180	.....	8,957
Biscuits, cwt.....	41	.....	.....	4	41
Candles, lbs.....	.....	18	.....	50	18
Carriages, wagons, &c.....	558	1,933	2,550	76	5,041
Clothing, &c.....	58	195	.....	.....	253
Cordage, twine, &c.....	.....	283	.....	.....	283
Cottons.....	819	19	.....	.....	888
Furs.....	40	177	.....	.....	217
Glass and Glassware.....	.....	3,349	.....	.....	3,349
Hats and caps.....	976	.....	.....	.....	976
India rubber.....	.....	1,382	.....	.....	1,382
Iron stoves, No.....	38	130	.....	11	166
Iron castings.....	101	90	.....	.....	191
Iron, scrap.....	.....	11,652	.....	.....	11,652
All other.....	577	526	200	.....	1,303
Junk and oakum.....	.....	17	.....	2	17
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs.....	.....	281	2,324	3,428	2,605
“ Harness and saddlery.....	90	1,147	45	.....	1,282
“ Sole and upper.....	2,510	12	9	.....	2,531
“ Other manufactures.....	395	185	11	.....	591
Liquors—Ale, beer, &c., galls.....	.....	53	592	1,840	645
“ Whisky, galls.....	.....	808	.....	1,047	808
“ Other spirits, galls.....	.....	2,410	.....	4,969	2,410
Machinery.....	4,075	12,136	24	.....	16,235
Musical Instruments—					
Organs.....	.....	420	.....	6	420
Pianos.....	.....	1,829	.....	6	1,829
All others, No.....	.....	300	.....	3	300
Rags.....	.....	1,761	.....	.....	1,761
Oil, galls.....	3,293	.....	.....	6,594	293

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	Value. \$	Value. \$	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
<i>Manufactures—Continued.</i>					
Sewing machines, No.....		265		11	265
Soap, lbs.....			389	9,600	389
Steel, manufactures of.....	510	301			811
Stone, wrought and marble.....		69			69
Tobacco, stems and cuttings, lbs.....		1,802	485	43,656	2,287
Wine, galls.....	15	293		269	308
Wood, household furniture.....	213	1,572			1,885
“ Other manufactures of...	5,456	1,097	1,943		8,496
Woollens.....	1,106	383	1,597		3,086
Other articles.....	10,018	137,654	103		147,775
<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>					
Drugs.....		63			63
Ice.....		3,057			3,057
Mineral Water.....	8				8
Paper, printing.....		404			404
Paper, tissue.....		1,130			1,130
Trees for planting.....			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED.

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Produce of the mine.....	\$ 637	\$ 1,860		25
Produce of the fisheries.....	1,326	921	1,930	7,510
Produce of the forest.....	431,046	179,229	69,486	92,611
Animals and their produce.....	859,567	1,279,965	1,148,332	785,808
Agricultural products.....	1,895,660	1,734,889	1,634,022	1,151,017
Manufactures.....	250,880	203,912	204,044	248,526
Miscellaneous articles.....	4,666	674	8,781	
Total.....	\$3,443,782	\$3,401,450	\$3,066,595	\$2,285,497

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

As per Custom House Returns.

	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports, 1880.....	\$3,373,734	\$70,048	\$3,443,782
“ “ 1879.....	3,345,389	56,061	3,401,450
“ “ 1878.....	3,000,260	66,335	3,066,595
“ “ 1877.....			2,285,497
“ “ 1876.....			1,272,568

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Great Britain.....	\$ 88,474,320	\$ 81,139,708	\$ 83,372,719	\$ 67,288,848	\$ 80,307,286
United States.....	75,986,909	77,087,914	73,876,637	70,904,720	62,696,857
France.....	2,394,812	1,730,062	1,754,394	2,247,066	1,928,670
Germany.....	608,355	404,918	521,560	552,999	532,028
Spain.....	445,451	340,757	325,245	394,445	297,245
Portugal.....	199,195	175,425	145,941	161,258	201,652
Italy.....	183,199	242,942	205,171	181,933	623,295
Holland.....	297,895	296,860	266,764	210,288	273,837
Belgium.....	374,880	318,724	305,692	219,461	837,897
Newfoundland.....					
British West Indies.....	2,675,477	2,753,748	2,767,347	2,280,823	2,092,261
Spanish West Indies.....	3,017,337	2,835,365	2,528,549	2,605,671	3,114,875
French West Indies.....	1,777,269	1,847,826	1,456,985	1,813,567	3,031,050
Other West India Islands.....	340,153	185,234	268,424	237,129	232,857
South America.....	156,674	163,242	144,038	96,732	110,475
China and Japan.....	975,762	656,593	669,804	745,830	1,073,421
Switzerland.....	971,314	455,755	486,244	505,513	931,457
Australia.....	56,168	69,066	61,178	94,225	
South Africa.....	79,693	185,610	370,723	292,613	141,782
Other Countries.....	314,323	120,564	91,384	152,107	218,853
	1,370,467	1,165,560	904,425	847,079	953,784
Totals.....	175,699,653	172,175,876	170,523,244	151,832,863	159,693,807

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion, with the Duty collected thereon, for thirteen years.

	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Fiscal year, 1868.....	57,567,888	73,459,644	8,819,431 63
" 1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	8,298,909 71
" 1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	9,462,940 44
" 1871.....	74,173,618	96,092,971	11,843 75
" 1872.....	82,639,663	111,430,527	13,045,493 50
" 1873.....	89,789,922	128,011,281	13,017,730 17
" 1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	14,421,882 67
" 1875.....	77,886,979	123,070,283	15,361,382 12
" 1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	12,833,114 48
" 1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,962	12,548,451 09
" 1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
" 1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66
" 1880.....	87,911,458	86,489,747	14,138,849 22
Aggregate for thirteen years.	1,001,026,477	1,259,582,061	159,527,074 61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA
SINCE CONFEDERATION.

1867.....	\$ 93,046,051
1868.....	96,896,666
1869.....	112,361,998
1870.....	115,993,706
1871.....	115,492,682
1872.....	122,400,179
1873.....	129,743,432
1874.....	141,163,551
1875.....	151,663,401
1876.....	164,204,687
1877.....	174,675,834
1878.....	174,957,268
1879.....	183,974,758
1880.....	199,125,323

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shows the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years :

	Canada.	United States.
1880.....	\$ 5,194,600.....	\$74,643,400
1879.....	7,159,000.....	77,703,700
1878.....	5,950,500.....	64,315,900
1877.....	29,261,000.....	68,264,800
1876.....	9,145,200.....	64,630,600

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest :

Years.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Total products.	Price per Bush.	Total value of product.
		Bush.	Bush.		
1871.....	19,943,893	11.5	230,722,400	\$1 25.8	\$290,411,820
1872.....	20,858,359	11.9	249,997,100	1 24	310,180,375
1873.....	22,171,376	12.7	281,254,700	1 15	323,594,805
1874.....	24,967,027	12.3	309,102,700	0 94.1	291,107,895
1875.....	26,381,512	11.0	292,136,000	1 00	294,580,990
1876.....	27,627,021	10.4	289,356,500	1 03.7	300,259,300
1877.....	26,277,546	13.9	364,194,146	1 08.2	394,695,779
1878.....	32,108,560	13.1	420,122,400	0 77.7	326,346,424
1879.....	32,545,899	13.7	448,756,118	1 10.8	497,008,803
1880.....	36,037,950	13.3	480,849,700	0 95.8	460,597,000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO, 1881.

MAYOR.

W. B. McMURRICH.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.—Aldermen H. E. Clarke, Mitchell, and Farley.

ST. DAVID'S WARD.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson, and Lobb.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—Aldermen A. R. Boswell, Ryan, and Walker.

ST. JAMES' WARD.—Aldermen Love, Steiner, and Jas. B. Boustead.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin, and Fleming.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam, and Taylor.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.—Aldermen John Ball, Evans and Baxter.

ST. STEPHEN'S WARD.—Aldermen Crocker, Denison and W. Bell.

ST. THOMAS' WARD.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N. Lake.

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880.	1879.
No. of vessels frequenting the harbor	2,221	2,221
Steamboats loaded	645	554
Steamboats light.....	138	110
Propellers loaded.....	226	245
Propellers light.....	47	43
Schooners loaded	846	1,106
Schooners light.....	319	163
No. of vessels wintering here.....	54	59
Tolls received	\$6,451 37	\$ 8,859 36
Total receipts	9,482 19	11,422 56
Total expenditure.....	9,461 96	6,774 53

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years, ending December 31st in each case :

REVENUE.

	1879.	1880.
Postage stamps, post cards, etc.	\$140,589 00	\$151,904 25
Unpaid postage	1,216 95	1,185 99
Newspapers and periodicals from office of publication ..	10,992 00	13,372 81
Box rent and keys.	2,626 57	2,045 42
Commission on money orders	2,528 19	2,390 27
	\$157,952 71	\$170,898 74

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries ..	\$55,559 24	\$60,268 71
Commission to stamp vendors ..	4,119 23	4,551 59
Miscellaneous	6,201 08	8,084 19
	\$65,879 55	\$72,904 49

MONEY ORDERS.

Total number issued	10,884	12,052
Value of same	\$183,207 13	\$208,734 75
Number paid	44,982	50,137
Value of same	\$1,036,674 23	\$1,108,701 74

P. O. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Deposits	\$235,648 00	\$230,257 00
Withdrawals ..	193,675 13	195,122 30
	\$429,323 13	\$425,379 30

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Total number passing through P. O.	526,365	555,175
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DELIVERED.

Number of letters delivered	2,068,456	2,190,552
Number of post cards delivered ..	361,400	465,400
Number of circulars delivered ..		114,192
Number of parcels delivered		31,720
Number of books delivered		15,184
Number of samples delivered ..		18,928
Number of newspapers delivered ..	766,792	832,104
Number of dead letters, etc.	67,673	82,592

FORWARDED.

Number of letters forwarded	6,507,488	6,649,448
Number of post cards forwarded ..		1,046,344
Number of circulars forwarded ..	1,117,272	1,370,720
Number of parcels forwarded	15,288	32,448
Number of newspapers forwarded ..	8,703,346	10,488,708

The number of letter-carriers was 35 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of corresponding offices, 251 and 274, and the weight of books in pounds, 370,552, and 368,056.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water :

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Hard coal, tons.....	85,571	89,827	70,051
Soft coal, tons.	72,726	36,081	15,481
	158,297	125,908	85,532

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in this city during 1880, was as follows :

Architects.....	29	Manufacturers.....	193
Auctioneers.....	12	Medical Men.....	124
Bakers and Confectioners.....	101	Painters.....	63
Bankers and Money-brokers.....	8	Photographers.....	22
Barbers.....	59	Plumbers and Gas-fitters.....	42
Blacksmiths.....	57	Printers and Publishers.....	50
Boat-builders.....	15	Wholesale Merchants.....	194
Builders and Contractors.....	162	Retail Merchants.....	1,491
Cab Owners.....	24	Banks.....	12
Clergymen.....	70	Building and Loan Companies.....	17
Commission Merchants.....	84	Insurance Companies.....	63
Hotel and Saloon-keepers.....	201	Telegraph Companies.....	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants.....	135	Consumers' Gas Company.....	1
Judges.....	14	Toronto Street Railway.....	1
Lawyers and Solicitors.....	158	Theatres.....	2
Lumber Merchants.....	49		
Total Trades and Professions.....			3,455

TORONTO WORKMEN.

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city, and the times at which they are paid :

At noon every Saturday.....	663
At 2 o'clock every Saturday.....	70
At 3 o'clock every Saturday.....	92
At 4 o'clock every Saturday.....	1,661
At 5 o'clock every Saturday.....	402
At 6 o'clock every Saturday.....	252
Every other Saturday.....	1,280
Weekly—other days than Saturday.....	3,979
Monthly.....	1,913
Total number employed.....	10,312

PUBLICATIONS.

Daily.....	4
Weekly.....	21
Monthly.....	14

W. D. MATTHEWS & CO.
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 26 FRONT ST. EAST,

COR. OF SCOTT ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CON-
SIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & Co.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

30 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON
CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.

THOS. A. CRANE.

HUGH N. BAIRD.

JAS. CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants**MONTREAL AND TORONTO.**

Corn Exchange Buildings,

MONTREAL.

Cor. Scott & Wellington Sts..

TORONTO.

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

83 Front Street, - TORONTO, ONT.

CHAPMAN & SON,

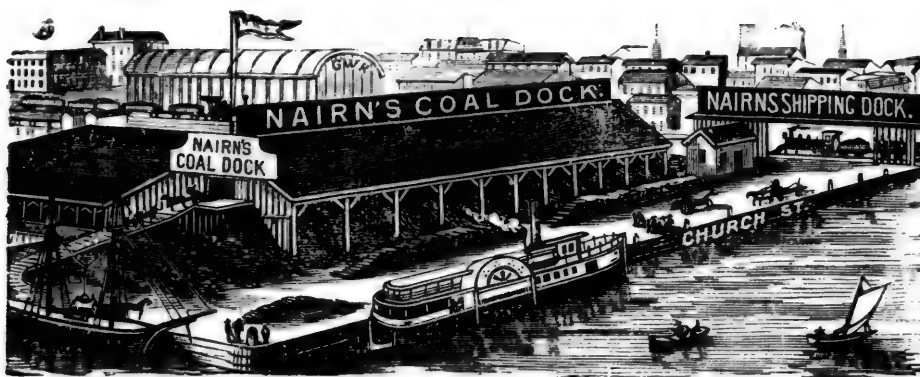
PRODUCE FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

91 Front St. East, - TORONTO.



**A. & S. NAIRN,
Wholesale Shippers of Coal**

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates.

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS in TORONTO

Offices:—4 King St. East, cor. Yonge St.; Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

AT

LOW TRADE PRICES.

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE:

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

WORKS: 21 and 23 Princess Street,

P. O. BOX, 1075.

TORONTO, ONT.



VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TORONTO

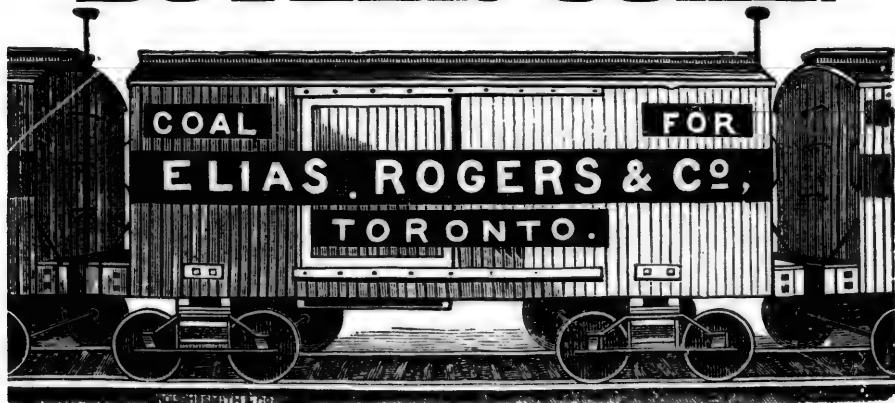
(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF

FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory:--122 and 124 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO.

BUTLER COAL.



**BEST QUALITIES OF
COAL AND WOOD
AT LOWEST PRICES.**

OFFICES: Dominion Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge Sts.; Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts.; Cor. Niagara and Douro Sts.; 33 Adelaide St. East; Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.

All Offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS.



**STOREY'S "EUREKA"
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT?**

FOREIGN OFFICES: Spruce Street, New York, U.S.A.; Lime Grove, Birmingham, Eng.

**W. H. STOREY & SON,
ACTON, ONT.,
Glove Manufacturers.**

The best descriptions of GLOVES & MITTS, in every variety of material and style, are manufactured by us.

We are also Patentees and Inventors of Storey's Eureka Spring Glove Fastener, justly acknowledged the most perfect fastener in use. Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

CASTORINE OILS
MACHINE OILS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
[TRADE MARK]
CASTORINE
[REGISTERED]
MANUF^d BY
TORONTO OIL CO.
25 SHERBORNE ST.
TORONTO.

D. GUNN & Co.,
Packers and General Provision
MERCHANTS,

76 and 78 Front Street East, Toronto.

ELGIN PORK PACKING HOUSE,
AYLMER, ELGIN CO., ONT.

JEHIEL YORKE, PROPRIETOR.

Packer and curer of Heavy and Thin Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Roll Spice Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Pork Sausage, etc., made wholly from
CANADIAN CORN FED HOGS.

The "YORKE BRAND" of Sweet Pickled Short Cut Hams acknowledged superior to any other Canadian Brand.

Aylmer is situate on the Air Line Division of the G. W. Ry., in the best hog producing section of Canada, and in direct communication with Toronto and all points north and east.

Thos. Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Liberal Advances made to Consignors of Butter, Cheese, Grain, Flour, &c.

WM. RYAN,

NO. 5 MANNING'S BLOCK.

OFFICE: 23 CHURCH STREET.

TO MILLERS, BAKERS AND MERCHANTS:

WHEAT, CORN,
 FLOUR IN BARRELS AND BAGS,
 MESS PORK, BEEF,
 HAMS, BACON,
 LARD, BEANS,
 DRIED APPLES, ETC., CHEAP,

Delivered at all points.

**Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Wheat,
 Flour, Barley, Butter, etc.**

JAMES & FURNESS,

72 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON, HAMS, DRIED FRUIT, CHEESE, POULTRY, &c.

HOPS A SPECIALTY.*Consignments Solicited. Advances made against Consignments.***JAMES PARK,**

41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, Toronto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROVISION DEALER AND CURER OF BEEF HAMS,*Importer of Rennets and Sausage Cases for the Trade.*

Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Dairy Packed Butter, &c., constantly on hand.

*Also, Importer of Finnan Haddies, Bloaters, and other Smoked Fish. **TERMS CASH.*****JNO. HARTE & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

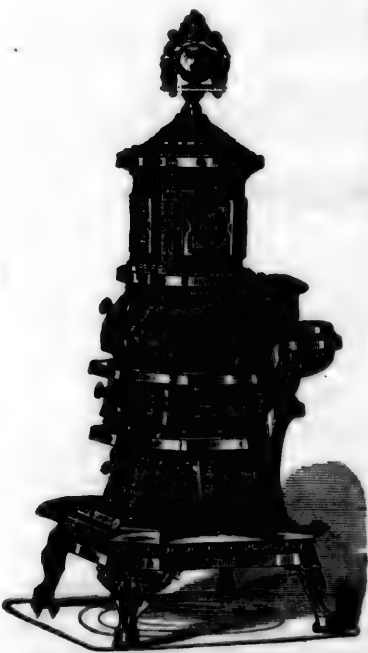
STOVES

PARLOR GRATES,

HOLLOW WARE, &c.**MACHINERY and SMALL CASTINGS**

MADE TO ORDER.

14 to 26 ESPLANADE STREET EAST.





LYMAN BROTHERS & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.



Office and Warehouse:

Chemical Laboratory and Mills:

71 and 73 Front St. East, 147 and 149 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.

— DEALERS IN —

WHITE LEAD,

COLORS (Dry and in Oil),

OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, and

WOOLLEN SUPPLIES,

And every requisite for the Retail Drug Trade.

ELLIOT & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

OFFICE: No. 3 FRONT STREET.

Mills and Laboratory: Beverley Street,
TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Linseed Oil, Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors
in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate
Silver, &c., &c.**

**ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE
WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

**CRUDE DRUGS,
SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS.

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE.

COOPER & SMITH

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Boots & Shoes,

36, 38 AND 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO, ONT.



HIS HOUSE was established in 1850 by Mr. J. D. SESSIONS and Mr. V. E. CARPENTER, under the style of SESSIONS, CARPENTER & Co., in a modest way. It has from the first made steady and satisfactory progress, and is now doing the largest business in the line in the Dominion.

Though Mr. Sessions died in 1868, and his interest in the business ceased from that date, yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year, when the style was changed to that of COOPER & SMITH, Mr. Carpenter having previously retired.

Messrs. Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street, are large and commodious, and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready-made goods, rubbers, etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name, and have acquired the highest reputation with the consumer. None but the best material is used, and only the best workmen are employed.

Remember the Address,

COOPER & SMITH,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS,

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

9 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR
NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO,

Green and Black Teas

IN GREAT VARIETY,

TO SUIT CLOSE BUYERS.

A. M. SMITH.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.